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Oregon Fishing Village Votes for Halt in Korea War in Peace Poll

CLIFTON, Oregon (FP). — An almost 100 percent sentiment for ending the Korean war now was found in this fishing village by canvassers who took a peace poll.

The Clifton residents, most of whom belong to the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, signed a plea to the President to "stop the shooting and killing" and then finish the negotiations "without any more deaths."

The villagers here fish for the Columbia River Packers Association, giant canning outfit, a heavy importer of Japanese tuna. They told the canvassers that U. S. foreign policy in recent years has put the skids under the fishing industry, raised taxes and cost of fishing gear, but brought down the prices paid to fishermen.

One union member said that this is partly due to agreements between the U. S. and Japan whereby Japan is flooding the U. S. market with foreign-caught fish, using the dollar credits so earned to buy steel for rearmament.

Union Sends State Dept. Ehrenburg Peace Plea

SAN FRANCISCO

THE International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union reprinted the text of an appeal to the American people by Soviet novelist Ilya Ehrenbourg in its newspaper, The Dispatcher, and announced it was sending a copy to the U. S. State Department.

The Ehrenbourg speech, delivered at a meeting of the World Peace Council, was featured in the center spread of the union paper's Oct. 10 issue. In an accompanying box, the paper said the speech "certainly sets down the point in simple rank-and-file language that, governments notwithstanding, people of all countries, all languages and all races would like to go about their business, make a living, rear their children and enjoy themselves and avoid war. We intend to send a copy of this speech to the State Department and when we get an answer from it on the points raised by Mr. Ehrenbourg we'll print that, too."

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IN HIS SPEECH asking the American people to get their leaders to negotiate for world peace, (Continued on Page 8)

'The Company Wants to Take My Husband's Life,' Says Wife of Farm Equipment Union Leader

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—"I was never so proud of Harold Ward as I am right now."

June Ward, 29-year old wife of the Farm Equipment union leader framed on the charge of killing a Harvester Company scab, spoke the words thoughtfully.

"Just think," she added, "how important the Harvester Company must consider his leadership in the union, to have invested that \$10,000 reward in his frameup in order to remove him!"

"From the so-called evidence against him, how, can anyone who reads a newspaper doubt that Harold is innocent—that it

is nothing but a frameup?"

THE Wards' two sons, Michael, 7, and Douglas, 5, had been watching a television "Western" as we talked in the living room of their apartment at 6502 South Greenwood. Michael nodded at his mother's words. Their cowboy hero, "Hoppy," had just outwitted the town banker and his thugs in their plot to oust the heroine from her silver mine.

Michael smiled quietly as his mother continued: "The company isn't fighting just one man this time, they're fighting thousands who stand with him. They can't beat him unless they beat the union too!"

THE story of the man whom

Harvester is trying to railroad to the electric chair, with the aid of accomplices wearing the badge of Chicago police, unfolded as his wife talked.

Born in Jackson, Tenn., Harold Ward came to Chicago in his early youth. He and June met as students at DuSable High School on the South Side, and married soon after they were graduated. Employed by the Harvester Company in 1944, the young Negro worker became active in the then CIO Farm Equipment Worker Union.

"I resented the time he put in at the union hall at first," the young mother confessed, "but Harold insisted that our own children could not have a decent

life unless there was a strong union for all farm equipment workers."

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HIS fellow workers promoted Ward quickly to leadership in their local union, electing him financial secretary of Local 108. He stayed at his job in the plant as coremaker, but with increased union responsibilities took on battles beyond the immediate issues in his shop.

"Housing, civil rights, peace, he saw them all as part of the same fight for a better life for the working man," Mrs. Ward commented.

The housing crisis hit the young couple hard right after (Continued on Page 8)



THE ELECTRIC CHAIR menaces the family of Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader, who was indicted on a frameup charge of murder this week. Shown above are Ward's two children, Douglas and Michael, Mrs. June Ward, left, and her mother, Mrs. Birdie Morton.

Miners Pay Fight Puts Old Parties On the Spot

Hallinan Tells Truman How to End Korea War

GOP, Dems Ignore Negro Needs, Says Mrs. Bass

What Part Is Labor Playing in the Elections?

See Page 3

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The Issue Is Peace

There is only one way to vote against the death-dealing policies of Eisenhower and Stevenson. Cast your ballot for Hallinan and Bass on the Progressive Party ticket.

Asian Peace Conference

Half of mankind is in those 67 countries from which 400 delegates met in Peking for restoring and preserving the peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

Jailings Anger Detroiters

The government is having a tough time trying to get Detroiters worked up against the working class leaders arrested under the Smith Act. People boldly display their respect and friendship for the accused.

Also Columns And Features

On books, movies, labor, Negro affairs and other timely topics of the day.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN PITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 60-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination.

They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . "in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany." He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and

is attempting to extend it to China; it is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

"(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

"(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

"(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea. Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance"; pointed out "the U. S. is the one more or less influential" (Continued on Page 6)

Peace Vigil at UN Asks for Cease-fire

THE glass and steel structure of the United Nations building towers into the skyline at the East River and 42nd Street in New York. Around six o'clock Monday night, it was completely dark outside, and a cold wind blew in from the north. Across the street from the UN building a line of people on the west side of First Avenue carrying lighted candles and placards grew and grew until it filled the sidewalk from 42nd to 44th St.

The placards read "STOP KILLING IN KOREA NOW—KEEP NEGOTIATING." The demonstration was sponsored by the New York Peace Institute. Workers came right from their shops and started marching at 5:30 p.m. At six, the police sergeant in charge of the police detail officially estimated that 2,000 New Yorkers were on the line. In another hour there was at least a complete turnover, as the trade unionists who had come straight from work departed to be replaced by a growing swell of people arriving from the communities. Five thousand was a conservative estimate for this

massive expression of the peoples' horror at the senseless continuation of the slaughter in Korea.

AN INTERESTING THING happened in the UN building during the demonstration. A group of employees looking out the huge windows and seeing the winding, light-bearing crowd marching, jumped to the conclusion that there had been a truce reached in Korea, that the war was over and this was a celebration. The little story about this in the New York Times the next morning said:

"They stopped work and began to sing and jump with excitement. Some of the girls broke into tears. That is how people feel about peace in Korea!"

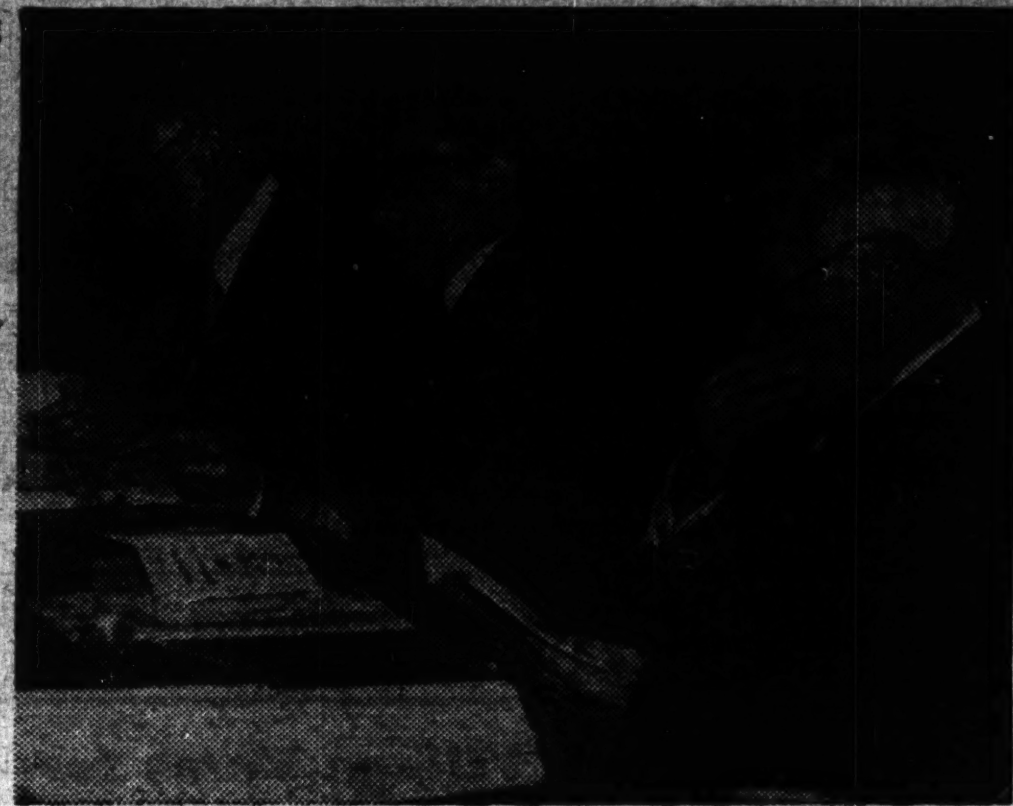
A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, spell

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of bypassers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown as the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny":
"Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.
"My mother was here today

and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

- "(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.
- "(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.
- "(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,
Julius."

Tacoma Mothers Give Truman Letter Urging Cease-Fire Now

TACOMA, Washington. — An immediate cease-fire, with the prisoner exchange issue to be "handed over to neutral supervision or settled by a non-military commission," was urged in a letter delivered to President Truman on his recent campaign stop here by a group of leading ministers, laymen and mothers.

The letter was given the President by chairman George Sheridan of the Pierce County Democratic Central Committee.

Text of the letter and its signers:

"Mr. President, we and many thousands of Americans have reached the conclusion that no good can come from continuing the war in Korea. Indeed, in our judgment, its continuance will only serve to widen further the split between the east and west and enhance the possibilities of an Armageddon.

"It is, therefore, our conviction that a cease-fire should be arranged immediately and the ques-

tion of prisoner exchange handed over to neutral supervision or settled by a non-military commission made up of members from both sides.

"The reputation of our country will gain more by its showing willingness to jeopardize 'face' in the interest of peace than can ever be gained by continuing the slaughter.

"To exercise Christian virtue and take the initiative in steps to resolve the conflict would be a manifestation of a new and important kind of greatness.

"With a prayer that God may guide you in your many responsibilities, we are,

Ministers: Harold J. Bass, John G. Gill, Donald W. Baldwin, Chester B. Fisk, Orville P. Shenefelt.

Laymen: David H. Johnson, M. D.; Harry Winsor, engineer; Percy James, engineer; Stanley P. Shaw, architect, and Robert C. Olsen, utilities.

Mothers: Charleen Schmidt, Selma Lindseth, Maude Richard.

6,000 Out at Steel Plant to Hit Speedup

LACKAWANNA, N. Y. — The vast plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was shut tight today by a walkout of blooming mill workers to protest speed-up. More than 6,000 workers are out.

Julian R. Bruce, international representative of the CIO United Steelworkers said a company plan, scheduled to take effect today, would have speeded up production and cut tonnage rates of men employed in the blooming mill. The men left Friday, causing the rest of the plant to close down.

Only about 1,000 men, supervisory and maintenance workers, remained in the plant today. The last of seven blast furnaces was banked last night.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Approximately 1,100 production and office workers went on strike today at the American Locomotive Co., plant here.

The walkout was set after wage negotiations with Local 3482, CIO United Steel Workers collapsed Friday.

Negotiations had been under way since Jan. 31, with the union seeking a 21-cent an hour pay increase.

Reuther Backs Miners on Pay Hike

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers today said through a spokesman, he is against any invoking of the Taft-Hartley act against the miners and that the miners are entitled to the full wage increase.

On a nationwide television program yesterday, Reuther was asked if he did not think that the granting of the full increase to the miners would not wreck the stabilization program. Reuther replied "Charles E. Wilson and the Republicans have already wrecked the stabilization program."

Reuther's union at present negotiating to break the wage freeze in General Motors, Chrysler and Ford affecting over one million auto workers.

RAIL TALKS OFF

WASHINGTON (FP). — With negotiations between 17 nonoperating railroad unions, representing over a million workers, and western and southeastern roads still indefinitely postponed, talk of a

Japanese-Americans Put Dulles on Spot

John Foster Dulles, architect of the "peace" treaty with Japan which has imposed a colonial status on that country and stepped up its remilitarization, recently got the true facts about his handiwork from a Japanese-American peace group here, it was learned here.

Dulles was scheduled to speak at the Riverside Church to the Men's Club, and the announcements of the meeting credited him with a major part in the negotiations with Japan which resulted in the San Francisco treaty.

After the meeting, the Japanese-American Peace Committee circulated "A Report on Conditions in Japan" among the 400 members of the audience.

The report contained data on the remilitarization of Japan, listed the number of bases under Pentagon control, and cited the worsening conditions of the people under the Yoshida regime.

"The Japanese and all the Asian people look to us and rightfully ask, 'What are you doing about this? What are you doing for peace?'" said the report.

Dulles observed the proper amenities, acknowledged receipt of the report, but omitted any opinion on the facts. In his talk, Dulles avoided all reference to Japan, declared that the U.S. government must adopt a 15-year plan for "penetrating the Iron Curtain."

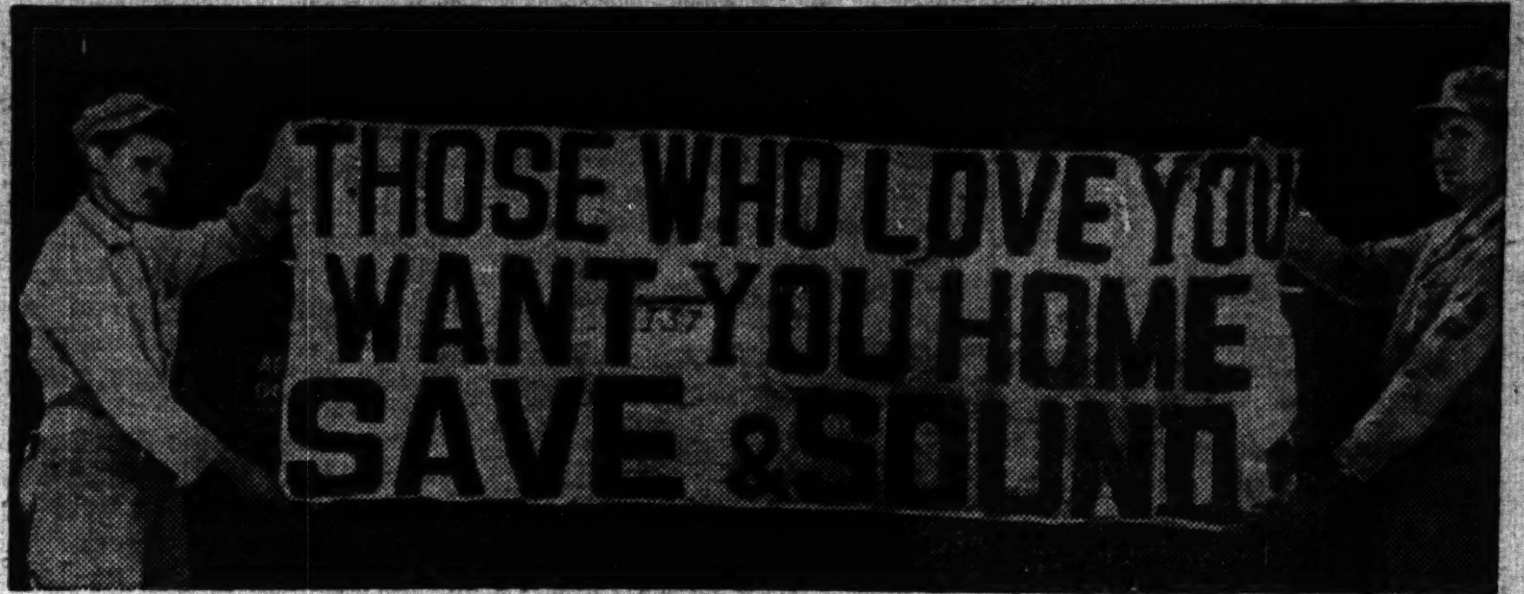
Among features of his plan was the infiltration of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. He said we would have to expect that the people "we sent to do this work would denounce the United States and play the role to which they are assigned."

However, when a member of the audience questioned Dulles specifically on Korea, the adviser of Eisenhower seemed bewildered. In the opinion of one observer, he left his audience confused and disturbed.

Fishermen Hit Smith Act Arrests

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Support to CIO International Woodworkers leader Karly Larsen and six other Washington Smith Act defendants has been voted here by the Bellingham branch of Fishermen's Local 3.

The sub-local, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union affiliate, condemned the arrests at its regular membership meeting.



KOREAN SOLDIERS, anxious for invaders to leave their homeland, left this sign at an outpost they evacuated on the Korean front. Holding the sign are Pfc. T. H. Williams of Logansport, Ind., and Sgt. Chas. A. Cattony of Lambertville, N. J.

PUERTO RICAN FAMILY FIGHTS EVICTION WITH AID OF MRS. MARCIAL, A LP CANDIDATE

Felix Negron, ailing Puerto Rican worker, and his wife and children, evicted from a Bronx nine by 12 room for which they had paid \$67 a month, were restored to their home yesterday through militant action of Mrs. Consuelo Marcial, Puerto Rican community leader and ALP candidate for State Assembly in the Fifth A. D.

Negron was evicted early yesterday from 595 Prospect Ave., just around the corner from the Fifth A. D. ALP quarters. His furniture was dumped on the street by the landlord, Philip Street, of 1364 Fulton Ave.

The family lives in one room of a six-room apartment sub-divided into "furnished" rooms. The Negrons, however, provided their own

furniture. Negron earns only \$30 a week. Neighbors and ALP members, led by Mrs. Marcial, restored the Negron family's possessions shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday. With Negron are his wife, Genevieve, infant Rodolpho, one, and George, six. Felix, Jr., seven and one-half, who is separated from his family because of the lack of space, is staying with relatives.

CP Calls McCarran Board Panel Ruling a Move to Scare People

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement on the Subversive Activities Control Board panel's ruling aimed at outlawing the Communist Party. The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee, and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, declared:

"The decision of the chairman and one other member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, declaring the Communist Party to be a 'Communist Action Organization' and recommending that it be required to register under the McCarran Act, is another blow against the Bill of Rights and a further step towards the fascization of the United States. The purpose of the reactionary decision, like that of the Taft-Hartley, Smith, and other such laws, as well as the many 'loyalty tests' and thought-control measures now disgracing our country, is to intimidate the American people, to undermine their trade union and other democratic organizations, and to make the masses unable to render effective resistance to the war plans of Wall Street.

"The charge that the CPUSA, in substance, was organized by the Soviet Union and is carrying out its orders, to the detriment of the American people, is a deliberate lie. Contrary to such slanders, our Party is an independent political organization, making its own policies and directing its own activities. Its roots run back historically to the Marxian groups of pre-Civil War days, and its program is based upon the fundamental needs of the working class, the Negro people, and the productive masses generally in the United States.

"No further proof of the American quality of our Party is necessary than a consideration of its policies regarding the present Korean war. When President Truman, with the active support of the Republicans, arbitrarily plunged this country into the war the Communist Party alone, in the face of the war hysteria and despite sharp persecution, boldly condemned the war as reactionary and in violation of the interests of the American people. Today this correct stand has been justified by the people, for in their overwhelming

mass, after bitter experience, they now agree that the Korean war is 'utterly useless' and that it is a menace to our national welfare and world peace. Our Party's present policy, for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, is also no less correct that was its brave stand at the outset of the criminal slaughter.

"ALL THE other planks in the program of the Communist Party will stand a similar test from the standpoint of the national interest. They are all conceived in defense of the welfare of the working class, the Negro people, the poorer farmers, and the other democratic strata, who make up a huge majority of the American people. It is to stifle, outlaw and destroy the Communist Party, the most clear-headed and courageous leader of the working class and other democratic elements, that the outrageous decision of the chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board has been formulated. But it will not serve its purpose. Nor will the wholesale railroading of Communists to jail under the Smith Act, under the absurd charge that they were conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The Communist Party, founded upon the science of Marxism-Leninism and fighting for the most elementary interests of the American working masses, cannot be destroyed by such measures. It will emerge triumphant from every attack and persecution, as Communist Parties have done in many other parts of the world.

"The Communist Party of the United States, like all other Communist Parties, is a product of the specific capitalist environment in which it lives; the inevitable outgrowth of capitalist exploitation and oppression of the producing masses. The Subversive Board's assertion that it is an artificially created arm of the Soviet Government is cut from the same cloth as the absurd contention which holds that the revolutionary governments of People's China and the European People's Democracies, as well as the great Communist Parties of France, Italy, and many other countries, are merely parts of a farflung Soviet plot.

"By this idiotic device, the capitalists of the world, especially those in the U. S., try to conjure out of existence the great revolu-

tionary process of our times; namely, the incurable decay of the world capitalist system and the irresistible rise of world Socialism. They dare not look in the face the, to them, intolerable fact of the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

WHEN WENDELL WILLKIE toured the world, some years ago, he reported finding a great reservoir of friendliness towards America in the countries he visited. But this reservoir has long since been emptied, because of the arrogance of Wall Street's foreign agents in these countries; because of the universally growing fear that the United States, in its obvious bid for world domination, is going to plunge the world into fascism and war. Hence, in all countries infested by these agents, there is to be found the slogan, "Americans Go Home." The decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board will deal another heavy blow abroad to the rapidly sinking democratic prestige of the United States.

"American history teaches the lesson that reactionaries in power find it easier to pass ultra-repressive laws and decrees than to enforce them. The sponsors of the McCarran Act, and their stooges who sit upon the Subversive Activities Control Board, would do well to recall this nation's experience with the Alien and Sedition Laws, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Dred Scott decision of years gone by.

"The Communist Party and its members, as has been stated repeatedly, will not register under the degrading, fascistlike McCarran Act. It is an American Party and it will resolutely defend its rights as such. Our Party will insist upon the right to bring its program freely to the American people, and it will also insist upon the long-established right to carry on a fraternal cooperation with the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world. It will battle for a legal existence and for repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws. Against the reactionary decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Communist Party will carry its case to the highest courts in the land, and, above all, to the broad masses of the working class, the Negro people, and the whole nation."

Union Sends State Dept. Ehrenburg Peace Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

Ehrenburg said:

"Not only the American newspapers but responsible figures like President Truman declare every other day that the Soviet Union hankers to destroy the 'American Way of Life'."

"Every expression can be interpreted variously, but it appears there is no expression that admits of so many and so varied interpretations as 'way of life.'"

"For President Truman, the 'American Way of Life' is the policy of the State Department and the intrigues of the Pentagon. For the plain American citizen the concept 'American Way of Life' is the life he likes—work, family, an automobile, American football, jazz, an exciting film, a speech in his club or a sermon in church, fun on Sunday and cares on Monday. Every person has a right to like or dislike such a way of life, to rate it high or rate it low, but if his way of life pleases the Americans, nobody has any right to interfere with it."

"And nobody is interfering with it."

"IT IS TIME the plain American should understand that the Russians are not massing to deprive him of his little Ford; that the Chinese have no intention of meddling with television programs in the U. S. A.; that the Koreans do not lust after Mr. Smith's refrigerator; that the Poles are unconcerned whether the aforesaid Mr. Smith does or does not shake the hand of Dulles or even Truman, and into the bargain dreams of making millions but billions."

"It is time the plain American should understand that a great deal depends on him, he can promote war or he can promote peace. Nobody is preventing him from living as he pleases, but if the handful of criminals decides to propagate the 'American Way of Life' by force of arms, that way of life will collapse like a house of cards."

"THE PLAIN AMERICAN must understand that it is impossible, in the name of his own liberty, real or fancied, to try to deprive other peoples of their liberty. The 'Voice of America' announces regularly to all and sundry that in America has been set up a 'Society for the Liberation of Russia,' with at its head a man who only recently was U. S. ambassador in Moscow. In my country there is not and could not be a Society for the Liberation of America. However much we may desire the elimination of race discrimination in the U. S. A., we know that this depends not on the growth of Soviet armament but on the growth of the American conscience."

"It is impossible to impose on China the regime of Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds that 19 American states voted for Chiang Kai-shek at the United Nations. One has to remember not only that the population of China is nearly twice as numerous as the population of all 19 American states combined, but also that the citizens of every state, whether large or small, have the right themselves to decide the regime they want."

"On the 4th of July, 1776, the American people overcame those who held them in thrall and established the independence of their Republic. . . . Remember the ideals that inspired the first of your forefathers; tell your responsible leaders to give up 'braving and threatening,' to sit down round a table with Soviet representative, with the representatives of the other Great Powers and honestly try to reach agreement. Thereby you will save your country, your children, your future, too."

Ward Case

(Continued from Page 1)

their second child was born. Unable, like thousands of other Negro families, to find adequate living space in this city notorious for its mob violence-enforced ghetto, they left their children with Ward's mother in St. Louis. For two years they lived separated from their sons, in a cramped room, while they hunted a home.

JUNE Ward went to work in a clerical job to help finance an apartment, and when they found the Greenwood Avenue rooms, the rent was so exorbitant that she remained at work, with her mother caring for the children.

Meanwhile, the Harvester unionists chose Harold Ward as their delegate to the International Peace Conference at the invitation of European trade unions. Scheduled originally in England, the meeting was switched to Warsaw, Poland, when British authorities barred it at the last minute.

Ward returned from a six-week visit in Poland and other European countries inspired with the messages of workers he met there: "Tell Americans we must work together for world peace!"

"THERE was hardly a day or night after that that he didn't work for the union, and for peace, which he believes is the only guarantee that the union can live," Mrs. Ward told us.

"The police said they couldn't understand why he wasn't at home when they came here the Saturday after Foster was killed," she related. "I told them he was busy with the strike—but they never went where they could find him, at the union hall or on the picket line!"

THE busy strike leader was arrested only when he voluntarily reported to police headquarters with his attorney a few days later. The murdered William Foster, a union member himself, had told police before his death that he could not recognize his assailant.

Three of the four alleged witnesses to the assault, committed in the dark hours of early morning, could not identify Ward in the police lineup. But a fourth "witness," unknown to anyone but the company and the police, put the finger on Ward!

The solidarity of their neighbors and friends, the offers of help from complete strangers, the rallying of all the union's forces behind Ward's defense, and above all, the reaction of Ward himself, since his arrest, are the things which make his wife feel "prouder than ever" of her husband.

"EVEN in jail, he's not worried about himself, but about how the strike is going, and about prisoners he's found there who need help," she said. "He fills me with courage and confidence every time I visit him."

What help does the imprisoned union leader need? June Ward's answer was quick.

"The only help Harold asks is support for the Harvester strikers. The company would like to take his life, as an example to others who might dare to lead workers as he does."

"He knows that his life and the life of the union are one and the same thing now. Help win the strike, and Harold Ward's freedom will be won, too!"

40,000 Rhodesian Miners Strike

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 21.—Forty thousand Negro workers struck in the four Northern Rhodesian copper mines today after negotiations for higher pay had failed. Essential services are being maintained. White miners reported for work as usual, but the mines came to a standstill when the Africans went out.

Merchandise Speeded for Labor Bazaar

Committees for this year's annual Labor Bazaar have been formed among furriers, shoe, furniture millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, and ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers, Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in the St. Nicholas Arena, Dec. 11 to 14, will go to fight all forms of discrimination.

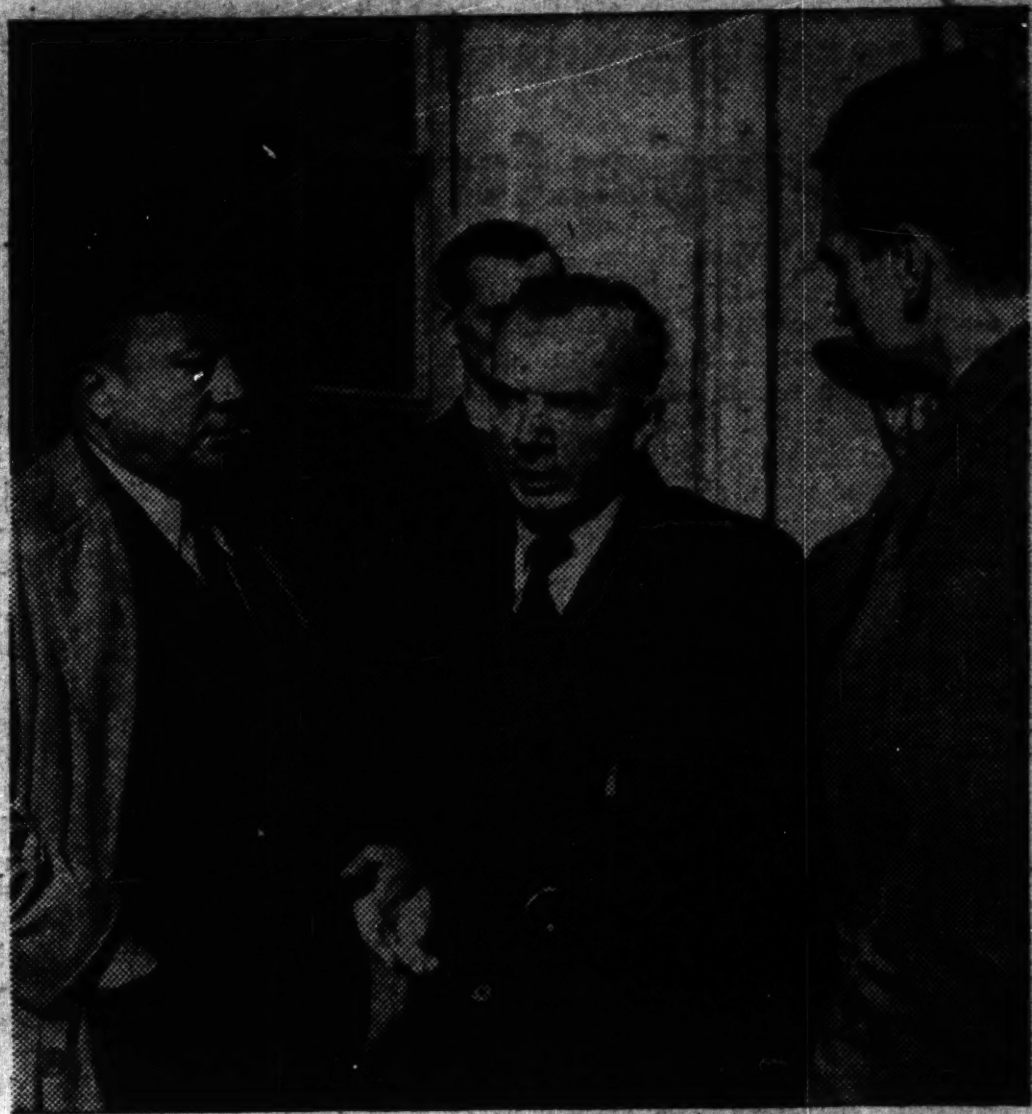
The Bazaar office and warehouse, phone, GR 7-6964, 1 East 4th St. is open Monday through Friday, for contributions.

Union Group Sponsors Salute to Candidates

Cornelius McGillicuddy and Irvin Miles, Co-chairman of the Committee of 1,000 Distributive Trades Workers For Hallinan And Bass, announced Friday that an entertainment and dance will be held at the Hotel Capital Nov. 1 as a "Salute To Labor's Candidates."

Among those present will be Vito Marcantonio and Mrs. Vincent Hallinan.

Les Pines, Hope Foy and Jerry Silverman will be on the entertainment program.



FRENCH LABOR LEADER ARRESTED—Sec. Gen. Alain Le Leap of French Confederation of Labor (CGT) is shown in Paris surrounded by police. Le Leap and scores of others were arrested in mass raids on labor and progressive as well as Communist offices.

Tacoma Paper Tells Truman: Consider Hallinan Peace Plea

SEATTLE, —Two major metropolitan dailies in Washington state have raised serious editorial questions about American policy in Korea. The Tacoma News-Tribune, in its lead editorial Oct. 12, charges the Truman administration "is trying desperately to

fought over the issue of prisoners of war? Order a cease-fire and you can spend the rest of your life talking."

The editorial suggests the Administration "take the advice from the left" and "cut down the pointless increase in American casualties which now total more than 120,000."

The Bellingham Herald, another conservative daily, in an editorial entitled "Another Look at Korea," declares:

"From the day we ordered troops into Korea and then presented the UN with a fait accompli and said, approve if you will but this we have done, there has been the serious doubt in the minds of so many Americans as to what is being accomplished."

The Herald points out the strength of Korea "was in its unity and the greatest error was any thought of dividing Korea."

"Today," the editorial continues, "the country is a war-torn shambles."

Nearly all the major cities have been destroyed, the development is at a standstill. Both the North and South Koreans hate all foreigners—they have lost too heavily to feel kindly toward 'their saviors.'

"Meanwhile citizens of the U. S. continue to wonder about the use of the money from the bonds they purchase to support this diplomatic blunder, continue to question the wisdom of giving the precious lives of their most physically fit young men for what is outlined as a 'cause'—a police action to combat Russian aggression."

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass on TV Tuesday, Oct. 28

The Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass announced yesterday that it has obtained a half hour television program on WABD-Channel 5, on Oct. 28 from 7:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SCOVILL BRASS WORKERS REJECT BID OF FIRM; OUT SOLID IN 18th WEEK OF STRIKE

WATERBURY, Connecticut.—Despite 17 weeks of striking, the Scovill brass workers, at a huge membership meeting here, for a second time in two weeks rejected a sugar-coated company offer which was played up in the local press as "broad concessions."

The strikers are fighting for changes and definite guarantees in the methods of pay rating, both in piece work and hourly rates, for retroactive pay of 11 cents per hour going back to last October, for a general wage hike of 4 cents per hour this month, and other features such as seven paid holidays, three-week vacations for 15-year employees and a pension program.

These demands, strikers insist, are absolutely essential to the more

than 5,000 Scovill brass workers who are forced to deal with a company whose wage chiseling practices, they declare, are as notorious as its general anti-union policies. Yet the strikers have been stymied in their efforts by the city police, by courts, which slapped injunctions on the strikers, by a do-nothing policy on the part of the political leaders of the major parties, and by a spat of statements of supposedly neutral civic leaders and even a priest.

However, the splendid solidarity of the strikers around their Local 1604, of the CIO United Auto Workers has forced the company to make some concessions which it had refused to consider earlier in the strike. The successive failure of every back-to-work movement promoted by the company and its

miserable achievement of gaining only some 60 scabs out of the main plants' bargaining unit of 4,700 workers were the biggest factors in forcing the company to negotiate.

Browders Plead Not Guilty

Earl and Irene Raissa Browder pleaded not guilty yesterday before Federal District Judge John F. X. McGohey on charges of false statements regarding Mrs. Browder's citizenship application.

Judge McGohey set Nov. 17 for arguing motions and for the government to bring in a bill of particulars.

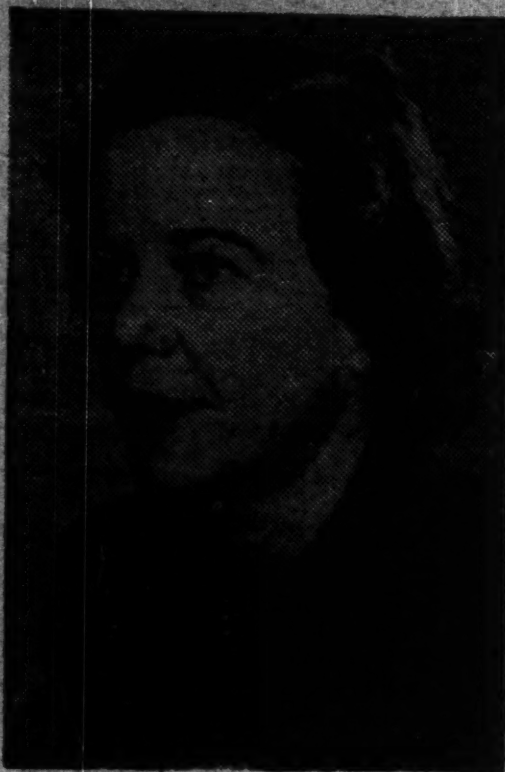
Attorney O. John Rogge represented the Browders, who remained free on \$2,500 bail each.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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MRS. VAN ORDEN

Candidate's Peace Plea Steals Show

MRS. KATHERINE V A N ORDEN, Progressive nominee for Senate, stole the show from Democrats and Republicans with a graphic appeal for peace in Korea, at the candidates' meeting held here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Spokesmen and candidates of both major parties who followed her on the platform greeted her program as "a fine Christian approach," but veered away from endorsing it by saying it was "impractical."

Among local candidates who spoke was Joseph Cheston, civic and church leader who is independent candidate for Freeholder, the only Negro to appear this year on the Mercer County ballot.

Bert Salwen, Communist candidate for the same post, drew attentive response when he spoke for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and his party's program for a county, FEPC, and justice for Negro victims of Trenton courts: the Trenton Six, Clarence Hill, and the Kelly family.

Kutcher Cleared in High Court Ruling

NEWARK

A legless Newark veteran, fired from his Veterans Administration job because of membership in an organization listed as "subversive," won an Appeals Court victory this week.

The U. S. Appeals Court ruled that "mere membership" in a group the Attorney General has labelled "subversive" is not sufficient ground for firing.

James Kutcher, the 39-year-old veteran, who was fired for his membership in the Socialist Worker's Party, said, "I regard the decision as a great victory, not only for myself, but for the civil liberties of all Americans. . . . I hope it will lead to withdrawal of the Attorney General's unconstitutional black-list."

Kutcher said his case proves "it pays to resist" attacks on civil rights.

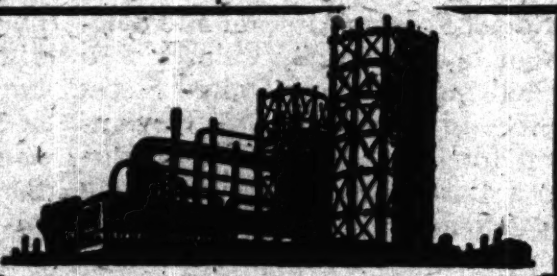
Leaflets Ask Cease-Fire as General Talks

NEWARK

STEPPED-UP ACTIVITY of the N. J. Progressive Party was highlighted by the distribution of 5,000 leaflets along the line of Gen. Eisenhower's march in Newark last week. Well received by people viewing the parade and even those entering the hall where the Republican Presidential candidate spoke, the leaflet specifically challenged Eisenhower to declare

(Continued on Page 8)

New Jersey SHOP TALK



WHAT'S REALLY NEEDED

Is there a lack of enthusiasm among working people for labor's blank check endorsement of the Democratic Party? If the CIO-AFL combined election rally held last Sunday in Newark is any indication there is certainly little enthusiasm for this policy. According to the Newark News only 300 people turned out to hear Senator Humphrey of Minnesota speak at the rally. Why is it that the best the labor movement can do is turn out 300 people? Most workers correctly see Eisenhower, Nixon, Senator Smith and the Republicans as symbolizing reaction, depression and war. They fear a Republican victory. At the same time they have little faith in a Stevenson, Sparkman and Alexander. So little that they won't spend a Sunday afternoon to listen to Humphreys, Rodino, and the rest of the Democratic candidates.

Shop Talk thinks its about time for all union men and women to begin discussions in their local unions about the need for labor's own political party. Such a party in alliance with the Negro people, the middle class, liberals and progressives could really do something about repeal of Taft-Hartley, passage of Civil Rights legislation, a peacetime economy, etc. Such a party could fill to overflowing any hall in Newark.

CIO WINS

The Textile Workers, CIO, defeated the AFL United Textile Workers 305 to 207 in an NLRB election to decide the bargaining agent for the 600 workers at the Celanese Corp. plant in Newark. Following close on the AFL defeat at the Karagheusian rug mills in Freehold and Roselle Park, the Celanese results practically wipes out the Baldanzi secession movement in this state.

LABOR FORUM

The newly formed Hillside Labor Educational Committee, composed of CIO, AFL and independent union members and friends of labor "to express the common interests of all members of labor unions, and to work for their interests in the community," announced its first public program for Nov. 10. The group will then present a labor attorney and trade

union leaders in a panel discussion on the Taft-Hartley Law.

WIN COURT TEST

By a 3 to 3 vote the State Supreme Court last week reversed itself in a case of great interest to Jersey workers. In the case of Neylon vs. the Ford Motor Co., the court now holds an employee is entitled to compensation for injury suffered during the normal job routine, even though there was no unusual strain.

Last Feb. 11 the Supreme Court had ruled compensation could not be claimed unless the worker proved "unusual strain or some condition unusual in the employment." This opinion would have ruled out about 90 percent of the workers' claims for compensation.

The whole labor movement in the state was watching this decision closely. A group of attorneys representing trade unions filed briefs supporting the plaintiff Neylon.

In Superior Court, the State Federation of Labor filed a test case for Carl Shielke, member of Local 741 Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Trenton, challenging constitutionality of sickness and

(Continued on Page 8)

First T-H Oath Trial Opens in Camden

CAMDEN

THE COUNTRY'S first trial under the Taft-Hartley provision on non-Communist oaths for union leaders was due to open in Camden this week.

Anthony Valentino, business agent of the union at the huge Campbell Soup plant, Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, will be the central figure in the first test case of the notorious Taft-Hartley provision.

Protests against this section of the slave-labor law have streamed into Washington from all sections of the labor movement, and the Valentino case is expected to spur the right for complete repeal.

Charges against the labor leader were used to smear Local 80, but the union had stood firm against repeated attempts at raiding, splitting and strike-breaking. The local voted full support for Valentino's court defense.

Jersey Court Hears Trenton 2 Appeal

— See Page 6 —

Victim's Kin Watch at Court

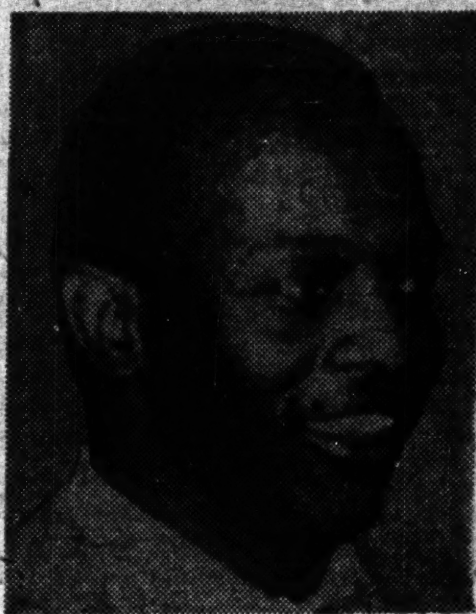
TRENTON.

TWO WOMEN sat motionless in the rear of this quiet, walnut-paneled courtroom, their eyes trained on Prosecutor Mario Volpe, as he argued to keep the Trenton Two jailed for life.

They were Mrs. Emma English, Collis English's tiny, worn mother, and his sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who carried her brother's fight across the country to thousands of people, and forced authorities to wince at the words "The Trenton Six."

As Volpe flopped and floundered, trying to answer sharp questions from the seven robed Justices, occasional smiles rippled across the faces in the court.

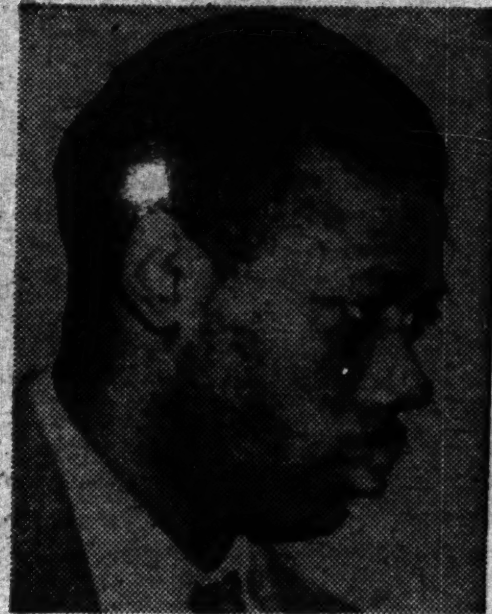
These women never smiled. They had sat in this room three years before, heard this same Court throw out an earlier verdict, watched the same Volpe try again, and come away from the second frameup trial with only two vic-



COLLIS ENGLISH

tims—Ralph Cooper, and their Collis.

Now, their hands tensed on the arms of the rich leather chairs. Once or twice, as Volpe repeated four-year-old lies about the six framed men, Mrs. Mitchell's nostrils would flare in anger. Mrs.



RALPH COOPER

English sat carved in silence.

But as they left the court, they walked over slowly to greet their lawyers. Mrs. English looked up at George Pellettieri, one of her son's defenders, and said:

"It looks real good, I thank you."

Negro Labor Council Dents Jimcrow Hiring

NEWARK.

THE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL, preparing for a large statewide delegation to the second national convention of Negro Labor Councils in Cleveland Nov. 21 to 23, records a number of victories in its aggressive effort against discrimination in hiring policies and for upgrading of Negroes.

These results, at the Blue Cross and the Prince Range and Wilderott stores in Newark, and continuing efforts at Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick and Sears Roebuck in Trenton, came after consistent and militant activities of Negro and white workers, guided by the Council.

A PICKET LINE, headed by Arnold McGhie, council president, and Artie Gilmore, chairman of the action committee of the Essex Council, marched outside the Prince Range store while a dele-

gation met with management in regard to the hiring of Negro salesmen. Recently the Council successfully pressed the company to employ Negroes in clerical and secretarial work. At the same time management had pledged to employ Negro salesmen. However, the Negro salesman they did hire was shifted to another job after only one day.

The company called the police to intimidate the pickets, but without success. The Council leaders had won the support of the AFL, Retail Clerks Union and acceptance of the Council proposals. Confronted with this united demand, the company called off the cops and made commitments to seek out and hire Negro salesmen with the Council's cooperation.

THE THIRD WARD community was rooting for the pickets. (Continued on Page 8)

People's Action Can Block Renewal of Airport Menace

NEWARK

ONLY a renewed surge of protest from the thousands of residents and workers in plants in Newark, Elizabeth, Hillside and other nearby cities can stop the menace of full, unrestricted use of Newark airport scheduled to begin Nov. 15 according to the announcement last week by the Port of New York Authority.

Closed down in February by the mass anger which followed the 119 deaths from three plane crashes in Elizabeth, the airport was reopened in June for limited service under a series of restrictions. The airlines, chafing at the curtailment of their profits, have been waiting for the people's wrath to subside, while they steadily went ahead building a new runway and a new enlarged administration building.

A COMMITTEE of mayors and other officials of Newark, Elizabeth, Linden, Hillside and Union met last Thursday and announced they planned to protest the proposed reopening and were considering possible legal action

"in case of dangerous resumption of flights." But no immediate court battle was planned and it was clear that the committee's will to resist the airlines and the Port Authority was flagging badly without the spur of their constituents' resentment.

The Port Authority announcement claimed the new runway being completed at the east side of the airport would divert flight movements from congested areas. A resolution presented to the meeting of mayors by Hillside Township Committeeman Milton B. Connord pointed out that the new runway would merely shift the menace "to a different segment of the population surrounding the airport than previously."

Commissioner Ellenstein of Newark wrote the committee that the new runway will send planes over the Ironbound section of Newark, heavily populated by working people and site for many industrial plants. Mayor Kirk of Elizabeth and Mayor Wheeler of Linden also showed that the runway would direct flights over industrial areas near the Arthur Kill in their cities.

Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN PITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 60-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination.

They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . "in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany." He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and is attempting to extend it to China; it is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea: (a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air; (b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards; (c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance," pointed out "the U. S. is the one more or less influential power in the world."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea.

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of by-passers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.

A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, spell

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown at the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny": "Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.

"My mother was here today

and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

"(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.

"(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood,

"(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

Back Miners

(Continued from Page 3)

a cabal to steal 40 cents a day from each mineworker.

"Naturally miners resent such attempted thievery. Miners are people, Mr. Moses. They have children. Children need milk. The 40c would buy milk each day. You of all men should know that the mineworkers will fight to protect the milk supply of their families.

"The NAM-Professor Cox cabal ignored the representatives of labor. The procedure invalidates collective bargaining, substitutes compulsory arbitration, and would make economic serfs of American citizens. The representatives of labor upon the board may yet be heard from on this subject.

"You assert that many miners are not working. You also know that they are outraged by the attempt of the NAM ruffians to filch milk money from their purse. They are acting as individuals. They are exercising their rights as individuals and free-born Americans. They have not sought nor been given advice nor suggestions by their union or this writer. We have a contract. We expect your compliance with its provisions. Miners will work when you honor its provisions. If you do not like the contemptible action of the NAM labor baiters and the little Harvard professor and his quavering trio, appeal and ask for review and reversal. You are the sole petitioner and plaintiff.

"Mr. Putnam (Roger), Adminis-



A work session of one of the many women's groups knitting and sewing for the American Labor Party's Annual Labor Bazaar to be held Dec. 11 to 14 at St. Nicholas Arena. Left to right: Lena Moreno, Ethel Riley, Adele Posinoff, Clara Turner and Rose Wallach. Ethel Riley and Rose Wallach are both candidates for State Assembly on the American Labor Party ticket and still find time to contribute their labor to the Annual Labor Bazaar.

trator of the Economic Stabilization Agency) gravely assures you that you have time to appeal because there are ample stocks of coal and there can be no emergency. Mr. Putnam is an honorable man and comes from a good New England family. His only sadistic trait is his penchant for robbing miners' babies of lifegiving milk. It is true that Mr. Putnam occa-

sionally blows a mental fuse. For instance, compare his recent approval of \$5.50 per ton increase for the steel companies—which he held was not inflationary—with his present decision that forty cents worth of milk for miners' babies is highly inflationary and endangers the republic.

"Very truly yours
JOHN L. LEWIS."

Shopper's Guide

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FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The **PRIZES** for the **BEST MADE GARMENT**, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given **SUIT** — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

'Fight Till We Win,' Miners Say

(Continued from Page 3)

the town."

AN OLD white pensioner was getting his copy of the United Mine Workers Journal from the post-office in a rural general store near the town of Barking when I approached.

"I've never seen the men so united," he said. "They want the terms of their contract fulfilled."

"You know what they paid me when I started to work as a boy of 10 in 1898?" He asked me. "I'll tell you. They paid me just 56 cents a day. I was 'trapping' (that is opening and closing doors in the mines) 10 hours a day.

HE JOINED the union at the age of 18 and has been in dozens of struggles since. He remembers how the gun thugs attacked the miners' tent colonies in the old days. And he has seen the union win.

Most inspiring of all was an old

Negro miner with a sparkling eye whom I ran into at the town of Kinlock.

"We never got anything without fighting for it," he said. "I remember my first mine boss in Logan County, West Virginia, 43 years ago. He worked with a big '45' by his side. They killed many miners in those days. But the union put an end to that."

And the old miner told how Mother Jones and a daring Negro organizer named Dan Chambers defied the gunmen and built the union in West Virginia. It was torn down later by the gun thugs. And then rebuilt again.

A TALL young grandson stood by the old man's side as he spoke. But the granddad wasn't just fighting for the young fellows, he explained.

"Some of the miners were working for as little as \$2.00 a day," he remembered. "We're going to get what they promised."

Classified Ads

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

APARTMENT to share with young man. \$30 month. Call all week 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. QR 4-0894.

WIDOW with large apt. will rent 2 rooms plus kitchen. Tremont vicinity. \$40 month. Call DA 8-9829 mornings and evenings.

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ELECTRIC BLANKET — full size — \$39.95 value. Spec. \$24.95—5 yr. guarantee on mechanical control. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (12th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

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PAINTING and decorating by Soto. Navarro 8-5344. EB 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

GALL Hyacinth 8-7897 for sofa, rewebbed, reined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. Mailed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. UN 4-7104, after 6:00 p.m. call 6-0110.

UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 2)

tial country in the world which so far has failed to ratify or accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of bacterial weapons." He charged that the Disarmament Commission of the UN was not interested in providing a genuinely comprehensive program for disarmament. "The work of your representatives in this Commission, Mr. Acheson," he said, "was actually designed to prevent any reduction of armaments and armed forces."

Vishinsky also dwelt in length on the U. S. billionnaires' interest in prolonging the Korean war and extending it. He stressed that war preparations and militarization in the Washington-dominated countries had now reached a "fantastic tempo." This was because, he explained, "of the peculiarities of the monopolistic capitalists whose generating motive is maximum profit-making, which, as shown recently by Joseph Stalin in his remarkable study of the economic problems in the USSR, pushes capital into taking such risky steps as the enslavement and plundering of colonies and under-developed areas, the organization of new wars and the transformation of various areas into war bases. These activities are, for the leaders of contemporary capitalism, the best sort of business for raking in the maximum profits in their attempt to conquer world economy."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S second to the Polish proposal was made by Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova-Cakrtov. She, too, singled out the ruling circles of the United States as having chosen, "instead of peaceful cooperation among nations, the

path of preparations for a new world war."

Mrs. Sekaninova-Cakrtov centered her fire against Washington's remilitarization of West Germany, the U. S. germ war campaign in Korea, and Washington's setting up of terrorist and subversive groups to carry out espionage and sabotage against her own country, the Soviet Union and other People's Democracies, and People's China. She proposed an item on the agenda dealing with this interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

"Czechoslovakia is to an ever increasing and intensifying measure becoming the target of hostile acts unprecedented in international relations, organized and directed by the Government of the United States of America," she declared. The Government of Czechoslovakia, she said, "is determined to unmask and defeat anyone who would disturb its peaceful reconstruction and threaten it, whether by open attack or by espionage and terrorism."

Merchandise Speeded for Labor Bazaar

Committees for this year's annual Labor Bazaar have been formed among furriers, shoe, furniture, millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, and ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers, Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in the St. Nicholas Arena, Dec. 11 to 14, will go to fight all forms of discrimination.

The Bazaar office and warehouse, prone, GR 7-6964, 1 East 4th St. is open Monday through Friday, for contributions.

Greatest Sale

IMPORTED LINENS

at the **STANLEY THEATRE**

586 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C. a tremendous sale on imported linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium at the lowest prices, a wide selection of table cloths, sets, dish towels and pillow cases in all colors and sizes.

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Register evenings Monday through Thursday 7:00-9:30 P.M.

REGISTRATION ON NOW

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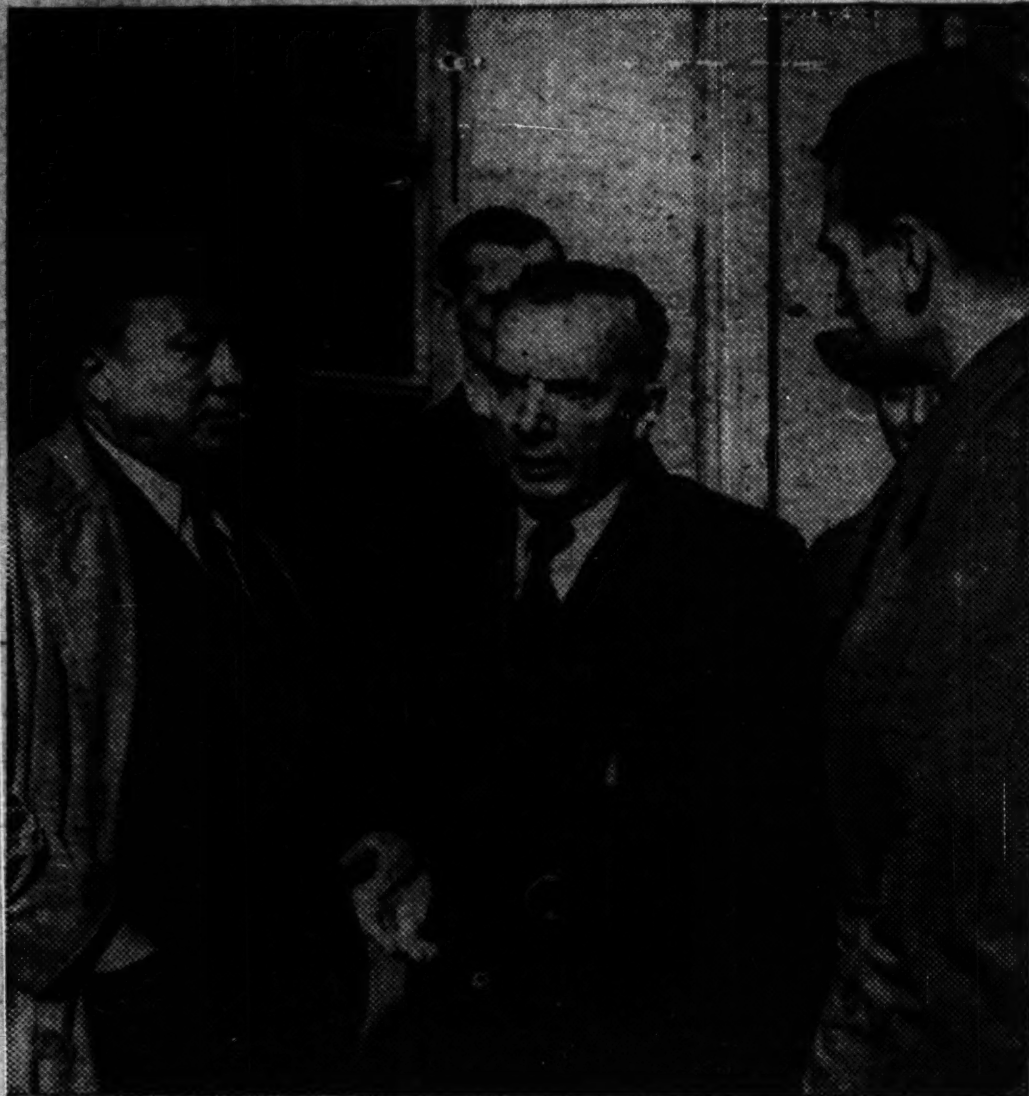
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FRENCH LABOR LEADER ARRESTED—Sec. Gen. Alain Le Leap of French Confederation of Labor (CGT) is shown in Paris surrounded by police. Le Leap and scores of others were arrested in mass raids on labor and progressive as well as Communist offices.

Westinghouse Shop Votes UE, Redbaiting Barrage Flops

WORKERS at the giant Westinghouse lamp bulb plant voted to stay in the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) in the face of an unprecedented red-baiting barrage that included full-page ads and a last minute stunt of mailing UE membership cards.

In a three-way NLRB union election held last Friday, UE Local 443 faced a raiding attempt from the CIO's IUE and AFL's Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. State AFL president Louis Mar-

ciante signed full-page ads to launch IBEW's red-baiting attack. Then, the day before elections, UE members received phony letters supposedly from "Communist Party headquarters," with fake cards enclosed "granting you membership in the Communist Party."

But the stunt boomeranged. The final vote of the 557 votes cast, to be renamed the bargaining unit for Westinghouse. The IUE-CIO polled 136 votes, and the IBEW 117. Five ballots were cast for no union, and six were challenged.

Civil Rights Conference Greets Witchhunt Victims

NEWARK

THREE VICTIMS of the witch-hunt—two workers threatened with deportation "whose only crimes to be workers, thinkers, progressives," and a courageous attorney who went to jail for defending his clients at Foley Square, were greeted warmly at a working-conference on how to meet attacks on the Bill of Rights.

Held here last Saturday under the sponsorship of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, the session heard a slashing analysis of the current hysteria by attorney Abraham Isersman, who served six months for contempt for defending Communist clients in Foley Square.

"I'm an alumnus now," smiled the veteran defender of unionists and foreign-born. "Now, the N. J. Supreme Court has followed the pattern of Judge Medina, and disbarred me without a hearing."

"By these moves, lawyers were supposed to be intimidated. It didn't work. There are lawyers now in Foley Square, in Pittsburgh, and elsewhere. None are intimidated, and they won't be."

HYSTERIA is only effective when there is fear. Already, the persecution is reaching a new level, reaching out to scientists, teachers banded from their jobs, professionals, cultural workers. Truly, no one is safe.

"But there is a parallel stream of protest. There numbers already refusing to be afraid. If we continue to work, the witchhunt has to be dissipated, destroyed."

"There was no suppression during World War II, when policies were geared to the interests of the people. When the heart of these policies changed, the witchhunters, the war mongers and munition makers, strike is growing louder."

found the need to smash unions, intimidate people.

"It's as simple as that. They must have suppression to carry out their war policies. Our courage in meeting these attacks is a whole-some courage, born of a whole-some fear of what will happen if we do not fight."

"IF WE STRUGGLE in the right direction, we must win. Hitler, with his genocide of peoples, murder of trade unionists, his death camps, said he would rule 1,000 years. It took 12 years to defeat him."

"I think it's too late for any government in the world to follow a Hitler pattern and expect it will even last 12 years."

Dr. Leonard Tushnet spoke of the need for haste in writing the President to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in the Death House with electrocution weeks away.

Two veteran Jersey union workers, now under threat of deportation, spoke to the group. They were Mike Kolaris and Manuel Tarrasano.

The panel reports on civil rights for the Negro people was given by Essex CRC chairman, Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor. The group welcomed an honored guest, James Thorpe, one of the Trenton Six victims freed in the last trial. Chairman was CRC state chairman Lewis Moroze.

RAIL TALKS OFF

WASHINGTON (EP). — With negotiations between 17 nonoperating railroad unions, representing over a million workers, and western and southeastern roads still indefinitely postponed, talk of a strike is growing louder.

Trenton Marine Wins Help of Freeholders

TRENTON

MERCER COUNTY Freeholders voted unanimously to back an appeal for review of the case of Marine Sgt. Ralph Chiarello, now serving 10 years at hard labor for allegedly "abandoning equipment" in a Korean retreat.

Chiarello was convicted although his commanding officer admitted he gave the wrong signal, and in spite of the fact that the material was recovered the following day. He wrote his family, "I thought a life was worth more than a piece of gear."

Earlier, some 400 shopmates of Chiarello's brother Louis, as assembler at the General Electric plant here, signed an appeal written out on the back of a strip of wallpaper, and presented it to the City Commission.

The commissioners voted to forward the scholl, to Ass't Defense Secretary Anna Rosenberg, urging justice for the young Marine.

Pity the Man Who's Against Price Control

NEWARK

Pity the politician who has to face the people and explain what's happening to prices.

He came to Newark last week, and had a rough time when North Jersey housewives told him the score on what they bitterly called "profit control, not price control."

Price Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods, on a pre-election good-will tour, agreed the law should be changed, that prices were sky-rocketing, but had no answer from the administration.

He sat uncomfortably while Mrs. Katherine Van Orden Progressive candidate for Senate, said the current law is forcing prices up, and protecting greedy profiteers, not consumers.

When one woman suggested an organized boycott, especially against high-priced meat, eggs, bread and butter, Wood offered this idea: "restrained buying might help."

"Are you kidding?" Mrs. Grace Colat, of Newark retorted. "How can any housewife be anything but restrained with present prices? We can't afford to buy food even at bargain prices!"

Tacoma Mothers Give Truman Letter Urging Cease-Fire Now

TACOMA, Washington. — An immediate cease-fire, with the prisoner exchange issue to be "handed over to neutral supervision or settled by a non-military commission," was urged in a letter delivered to President Truman on his recent campaign stop here by a group of leading ministers, laymen and mothers.

The letter was given the President by chairman George Sheridan of the Pierce County Democratic Central Committee.

Text of the letter and its signers:

"Mr. President, we and many thousands of Americans have reached the conclusion that no good can come from continuing the war in Korea. Indeed, in our judgment, its continuance will only serve to widen further the split between the east and west and enhance the possibilities of an Armageddon."

"It is, therefore, our conviction that a cease-fire should be arranged immediately and the ques-

Negro Labor Council Dents Jimcrow Hiring

(Continued from Page 1)

One Negro woman said, "Thank God, my people are waking up!" Another wanted very much to join the line but had to take her baby home for feeding. A third woman, about to enter the store to buy a refrigerator, learned the reason for the pickets, then went in to tell management she would not make her purchase unless the store ended its discriminatory practices.

At the big Wilderottter appliance store management was never in whenever the Council phoned. But when a Council representative phoned to advise that a picket line would be the substitute for a face-to-face meeting, the owners suddenly were "in" and several conferences have taken place.

MORE THAN 200 questionnaires have been mailed to industrial plants and large stores in Essex County, requesting information on number of people employed, policy on hiring and upgrading, percentages of Negroes employed and whether there is any current hiring. Inquiries have been received from the Chamber of Commerce in both Newark and Orange as to the program and policy of the Negro Labor Council, for the advise of their business clients.

Due to the Council's efforts, the Blue Cross, Newark health insurance organization, now employs 27 Negro women on its clerical staff. Until recently not one of its 340 employees was a Negro. The Essex County Council advises that Blue Cross is hiring beginners, particularly young women just out of secretarial school.

Information regarding the New Jersey Negro Labor Council may be obtained at its headquarters, 3 Belmont Ave., Newark, Mondays through Fridays between 8 and 8 p.m.

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

disability insurance by private insurance companies where workers oppose such coverage. The CIO also filed a brief in support of Schielke, as a "friend of the court."

The union argument is that the present provisions of the state temporary disability benefits law allows an employer to deny coverage of the state plan to the minority in any plant who are opposed to accepting a private plan. A majority vote now binds the workers to pay premiums to a private insurance company even when they do not wish to do so.

CP Candidate To Speak on Station WNJR

The Communist Party's election campaign will take to the air when Charles Nusser, Communist candidate for Essex Freeholder, broadcasts over Newark News Station WNJR-1430 on the dial. Nusser will speak Monday evening, Oct. 27, at 10 p.m. The title of his address will be "The Valley Rang With Screams." Listening parties are being organized throughout Essex County to hear Mr. Nusser's address.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Nusser will speak at the League of Women Voters Candidates Forum at the Newark News Auditorium, 215 Market St., at 8 p.m. He will speak on the Communist demand for a cease-fire in Korea now!

The Communist candidate will also speak at a number of house gatherings during the week. In addition the Communist Party of New Jersey will be distributing 10,000 copies of a four-page folder dealing with the important contest for U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

To cast a militant vote for an end to the bloodshed in Korea, for civil rights, for equality of the Negro people, for labor's rights Essex voters are urged to pull down lever 4C on the voting machine over the name of Charles Nusser, Communist candidate for Freeholder.

Leaflets Ask Cease-Fire as General Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

himself on an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The Progressive Party distributed some 20,000 leaflets throughout New Jersey during the past two weeks. The leaflets, which stressed the issues of the Korea cease-fire, peace, equal rights for the Negro people and repeal of Taft-Hartley, were received seriously by workers of important factories. Last week 4,000 leaflets were passed out among industrial workers in such plants as GE Lamp in Newark and Edison in West Orange.

Mrs. Katharine A. Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for the U. S. Senate continued her broad peace campaign. She carried the struggle for an immediate cease-fire in Korea to the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Paterson, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapters and to the Ethical Culture Society of Bergen County.

RADIO LISTENERS were addressed in the past week by Mrs. Van Orden, by Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President and by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, candidate for Vice President. Other broadcasts by Mrs. Van Orden, Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will be made over Station WCTC, New Brunswick (A.M. 1450 and F.M. 98.3 MC) on Monday, Oct. 27, 7:15-7:30 p.m.; Wednesday, Oct. 29, 7:15-7:30 p.m. and Monday, Nov. 3, 3:45-4 p.m. and over Station WSNJ (A.M. 1240 and F.M. 98.9 MC) on Monday, Oct. 27; Wednesday, Oct. 29 and Monday, Nov. 3, all of these at the same hour, 10:30-10:45 p.m.

Mrs. Van Orden will introduce Mrs. Bessie Mitchell over television station WATV, Channel 13, on Saturday, Nov. 1 at 10:45 p.m. Progressive Party members have been organizing listening-in parties throughout the state as combined social and educational events.

'Liberal' Mayor Clark Offers 'Cooperation' to Un-Americans

(AN EDITORIAL)

AFTER THREE AND A HALF DAYS of "hearings" here the House Un-American Activities Committee left for the Jimcrow atmosphere of Washington, where "hearings" will be held Nov. 18.

Although the committee expressed disappointment at only having two "friendly" witnesses, and while the workers of this city generally did not fall for the union-busting line of the committee, it would be wrong to conclude that the Un-Americans will no longer continue their witchhunting and union-busting against workers, liberals and progressives in this area.

In Mayor Clark's statement where he offers full support to the Un-Americans in their "search for Communists and subversives in defense industry" we find a hasty retreat in the face of the attacks of the Un-Americans on the constitutional rights and civil liberties of the people.

MAYOR CLARK and District Attorney Dilworth, who endorsed the Mayor's stand, have shown that when a real fight is necessary against the McCarthyites they are not at home.

When Mayor Clark says to Congressman Wood, chairman of the committee, "May I assure you and the members of your committee that the city administration is anxious to cooperate with you to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of civil liberties, in stamping out the Communist menace within our gates," he is paving the way for more witchhunts and union-busting in this city on the part of the Un-Americans, and in which he is ready to join.

Is that why the Mayor sent a police detail to the "hearings" to "keep order"? Is that why Levy, a police photographer, had full rein in photographing witnesses and spectators at the hearings? It is a rather strange way of "maintaining civil liberties" when a police photographer is given permission by the Mayor and the Un-Americans to take photos at a Congressional hearing.

WHEN CONGRESSMAN Francis A. Walter, of Easton, sneeringly said to the witness Abe Sokolov, "Speak English so that I can understand you," those present at the "hearings" were shocked.

Walter, co-author of the vicious McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, showed by this remark his hatred and contempt for foreign-born workers. Yet those professed fighters against McCarthyism, Mayor Clark and District Attorney Dilworth, publicly state that they will cooperate with the Un-Americans, including the labor-hating Walter. The Mayor is also preparing a witch-hunt of his own.

Trade unionists, progressives and liberals should tell our "liberal" Mayor and District Attorney to carry out their election campaign promises of full civil liberties for all the people of this city, and that a witchhunt by Clark and Dilworth will be viewed as a betrayal of their election campaign pledges.

Un-Americans Want to Stop Peace Vote, Say Communists

PHILADELPHIA.—The House Committee on Un-American Activities, which concluded four-day hearings here last week, came to this city in an effort "to intimidate the peace vote with the phony issue of communism," the Public Affairs Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania declared in a statement just issued. The text follows:

"The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania joins all democratic-minded people in happily noting the unsuccessful visit and hasty exit of the Un-American Committee from our city. The people of Philadelphia are to be congratulated for their patriotic sense of civil liberties in not allowing the committee to create a false 'Red hysteria'; for not allowing the committee to successfully besmirch our labor movement, the Negro people and the national minorities of this great industrial area."

"The Un-American Committee opened its hearings on Monday with high hopes that they could create a situation of hysteria in which the struggles of the SKF workers, the transport workers, the longshoremen and the electrical workers, fighting for their just economic demands, would be drowned in a sea of red-baiting."

"They invaded our city with the hopes of subjecting and winning the population with the worn-out dime novel thrillers of 'underground-sabotage and Communist menace'; to make the people believe that the Communist Party is not a legal political party that fights in the interests of the working people—they lie!"

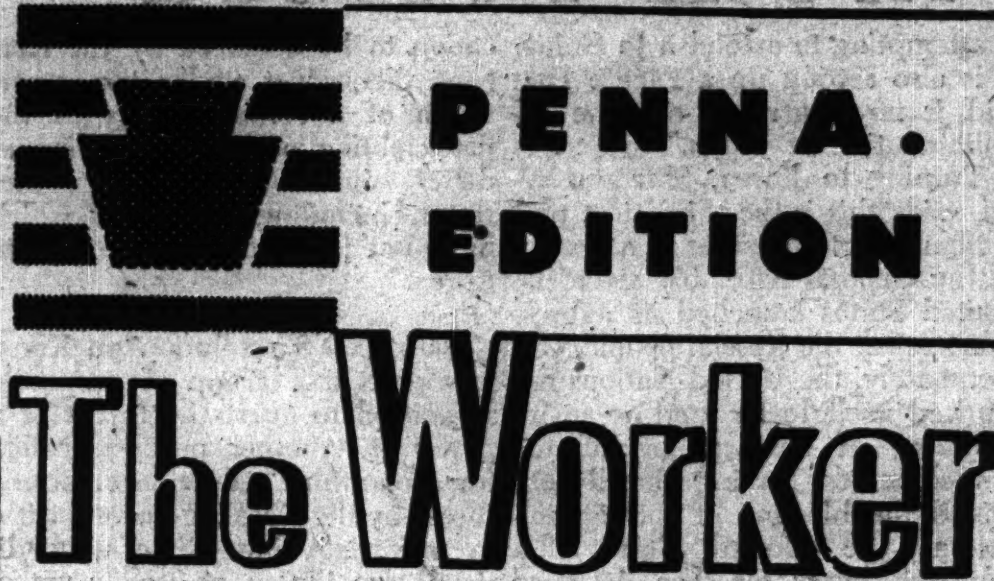
"They came here to help swing the elections of Stevenson and Eisenhower, both of whom want to continue the war in Korea. They came here to intimidate the peace

vote with the phony issue of communism.

"The people of Philadelphia, in all walks of life, gave the committee their answer. Our city can remain proud of its name—'Cradle of Liberty.' Except for two publicly known stoopigeos, Delaney and Di Maria, no honest citizen was willing to become a Judas for the McCarthyites for 30 pieces of silver. No people's organization voiced support to their nefarious dealings. To the contrary, the leading organizations of our country, led by the AFL and CIO, have all denounced the activity of the Un-Americans."

"The committee met utter defeat in our city and will return to the less hostile atmosphere of graft-ridden Washington to continue its hearings on Nov. 18. We have no illusion that the masters of this committee, the McCarranites, the Nixonites and McCarthyites and their backers, the industrialists and the bankers, will not once again and through other agencies such as the Department of Justice, attempt to attack the civil liberties of Philadelphia's workers, Negro people and national minorities. They will attempt this because the people more and more demand an end to the war, to the high prices and taxes. The answer of the Un-Americans will be as always to shout ever louder about a Communist conspiracy, to cause arrests, trials and screaming newspaper headlines."

"The Communist Party calls upon the Un-American Committee to disband itself and asks the voters of Philadelphia to vote out of office these fascist-minded 'gentlemen' who conspire to deprive the people of their civil liberties and their inherent right to demand peace, more democracy and economic security."



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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

People Want Peace, PP Candidate Says

PHILADELPHIA. — The feelings of voters in South Philadelphia about the war in Korea were discussed over the radio last week by a young couple from the community and

Mrs. Catherine Hanrahan, Progressive Party legislative candidate, in a broadcast last week.

John and Virginia Trosine told of their experience circulating postal cards addressed to Truman asking for a cease-fire in Korea. "As soon as I tell most people that the card is for ending the war in Korea, they agree to sign it," said Mr. Trosine.

"I say to people who doubt whether these cards do any good that they are mistaken," Mrs. Trosine declared. "Just think of what it means if President Truman gets a million cards saying we want an end to the Korean war. The President is going to have to listen."

MRS. HANRAHAN, who also spoke of the favorable reaction of voters to the peace proposal, urged that peace candidates be supported at the polls.

"I think of the \$170,000,000 we are spending every day for war," she said. "Why just 12 hours of one day of that war budget could give us a new South Phila. high school instead of the shabby place we have now. One day of the budget could build us a new hospital and replace all the rotting

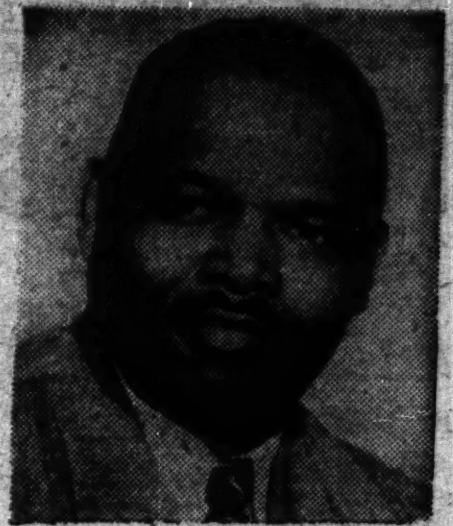


MRS. CATHERINE HANRAHAN

Urges Action To Help Save Rosenbergs

PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Jean D. Frantjls, secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, hailed the decision of the United States Supreme Court last week granting a stay of execution for the Rosenbergs.

Mrs. Frantjls said that "This (Continued on Page 3)



DAVID P. WIDAMEN (above), only Negro candidate running for Congress in the State of Pennsylvania. A press and machine operator, shop steward, community and civic worker, and World War II veteran. Widamen, a registered Republican, is running on the Progressive Party ticket, because his aim is to secure full equality for the Negro people.

BACK THE MINERS

AN EDITORIAL

The spreading walkout of the soft coal miners because of the refusal of the Wage Stabilization Board to grant their wage increase won by their union is the concern of all labor.

The struggle of the miners is one that affects all workers. Thousands of workers throughout the country have been waiting for wage increases that have been won by collective bargaining, but they have not seen these increases in their pay envelopes because the WSB has not handed down a decision in these cases.

Labor in this state dare not take a hands off position in this struggle of the miners. Every union must call on the WSB to grant the increase won by the miners.

Food for the miners should be collected by trade unions and other organizations at once. Labor and Labor's friends dare not let the miners down in this vital struggle against the wage freeze.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION...

An Editorial

WE URGE all our readers, particularly our white readers, to study carefully the list of Negro candidates below.

The list shows that a maximum of seven legislative districts can elect Negroes to the State House of Representatives on Nov. 4. No Negro has been nominated by either major party to any post higher than the State House.

The list gives the names and address of every Negro who can be elected on Nov. 4 to any office in the state of Pennsylvania.

This list speaks for the real Jimcrow policies of both major parties. It exposes their promises about "civil rights." It is a challenge to every Philadelphian, Negro or white, to do everything in his power to see that Negroes are elected to every office for which they have been nominated, regardless of party.

NEGRO CANDIDATES

THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER as a public service publishes below the complete list of Negro candidates in Pennsylvania, regardless of party affiliation, and urges its readers and friends to support them in the November elections. Legislative districts are given.

PHILADELPHIA:

Third District (Wards 3, 4, 5): Garfield B. Harris (Democratic), 616 S. 12th St.

Sixth District (Ward 7): Scholley Pace Alexander (Democratic), 1611 Pine St.; *Lewis M. Mintess (Republican), 1730 Addison St.

Seventh District (Ward 30): *Granville E. Jones (Democratic), 2233 Christian St.; Onnie O. Carter (Republican), 816 S. 19th St.

Thirteenth District (Wards 16, 20): Samuel Floyd (Democratic), 954 N. Warnock St.; *Edwin F. Thompson (Republican), 1619 N. 12th St.

Eighteenth District (Wards 24, 34, 44, 52): *Dennis W. Hoggard (Democratic), 558 N. 58th St.; Thomas J. Potter (Republican), 1010 Baring St.

Twenty-First District (Wards 29, 47): *J. Thompson Pettigrew (Democratic), 1721 N. 23rd St.; Helen Craig (Republican), 1532 N. 17th St.

Twenty-Third District (Ward 32): *Susie Monroe (Democratic), 1842 N. 23rd St.; Howard B. Thompson (Republican), 2024 W. Diamond St.

*Note—Names starred are incumbents.

In the 13th and 21st Districts, where Negroes have been named by both major parties, two candidates are to be elected out of a total of four nominated. In the 18th District, where Negroes have been nominated by both parties, a total of three candidates will be elected.

PITTSBURGH:

First Legislative District: Charles D. Clark (Republican), 2031 Center Ave.

FOR CONGRESS, only one Negro has been nominated in Pennsylvania. He is David P. Widamen, a registered Republican, nominated to Congress by the Progressive Party in Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District.

Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN PITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 60-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination.

They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . "in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany." He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and

is attempting to extend it to China; it is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said, "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

"(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

"(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

"(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance," pointed out "the U. S. is the one more or less influential

(Continued on Page 6)

Peace Vigil at UN Asks for Cease-fire

THE glass and steel structure of the United Nations building towers into the skyline at the East River and 42nd Street in New York. Around six o'clock Monday night, it was completely dark outside, and a cold wind blew in from the north. Across the street from the UN building a line of people on the west side of First Avenue carrying lighted candles and placards grew and grew until it filled the sidewalk from 42nd to 44th St.

The placards read "STOP KILLING IN KOREA NOW—KEEP NEGOTIATING." The demonstration was sponsored by the New York Peace Institute. Workers came right from their shops and started marching at 5:30 p.m. At six, the police sergeant in charge of the police detail officially estimated that 2,000 New Yorkers were on the line. In another hour there was at least a complete turnover, as the trade unionists who had come straight from work departed to be replaced by a growing swell of people arriving from the communities. Five thousand was a conservative estimate for this

massive expression of the peoples' horror at the senseless continuation of the slaughter in Korea.

AN INTERESTING THING happened in the UN building during the demonstration. A group of employees looking out the huge windows and seeing the winding, light-bearing crowd marching, jumped to the conclusion that there had been a truce reached in Korea, that the war was over and this was a celebration. The little story about this in the New York Times the next morning said:

"They stopped work and began to sing and jump with excitement. Some of the girls broke into tears. That is how people feel about peace in Korea."

A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, spell

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of bypassers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown as the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny":
"Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.
"My mother was here today

and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

- "(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.
- "(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.
- "(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective."

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,"
"Julie."

Tacoma Mothers Give Truman Letter Urging Cease-Fire Now

TACOMA, Washington. — An immediate cease-fire, with the prisoner exchange issue to be "handed over to neutral supervision or settled by a non-military commission," was urged in a letter delivered to President Truman on his recent campaign stop here by a group of leading ministers, laymen and mothers.

The letter was given the President by chairman George Sheridan of the Pierce County Democratic Central Committee.

Text of the letter and its signers:

"Mr. President, we and many thousands of Americans have reached the conclusion that no good can come from continuing the war in Korea. Indeed, in our judgment, its continuance will only serve to widen further the split between the east and west and enhance the possibilities of an Armageddon.

"It is, therefore, our conviction that a cease-fire should be arranged immediately and the ques-

tion of prisoner exchanges handed over to neutral supervision or settled by a non-military commission made up of members from both sides.

"The reputation of our country will gain more by its showing willingness to jeopardize 'face' in the interest of peace than can ever be gained by continuing the slaughter.

To exercise Christian virtue and take the initiative in steps to resolve the conflict would be a manifestation of a new and important kind of greatness.

"With a prayer that God may guide you in your many responsibilities, we are,

Ministers: Harold J. Bass, John G. Gill, Donald W. Baldwin, Chester B. Fisk, Orville P. Shenefelt.

Laymen: David H. Johnson, M. D.; Harry Winsor, engineer; Percy James, engineer; Stanley P. Shaw, architect, and Robert C. Olsen, utilities.

Mothers: Charleen Schmidt, Selma Lindseth, Maude Richard."

6,000 Out at Steel Plant to Hit Speedup

LACKAWANNA, N. Y. — The vast plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was shut tight today by a walkout of blooming mill workers to protest speed-up. More than 6,000 workers are out.

Julian R. Bruce, international representative of the CIO United Steelworkers said a company plan, scheduled to take effect today, would have speeded up production and cut tonnage rates of men employed in the blooming mill. The men left Friday, causing the rest of the plant to close down.

Only about 1,000 men, supervisory and maintenance workers, remained in the plant today. The last of seven blast furnaces was banked last night.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 20. — Approximately 1,100 production and office workers went on strike today at the American Locomotive Co., plant here.

The walkout was set after wage negotiations with Local 3482, CIO United Steel Workers collapsed Friday.

Negotiations had been under way since Jan. 31, with the union seeking a 21-cent an hour pay increase.

Reuther Backs Miners on Pay Hike

DETROIT, Oct. 20. — Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers today said through a spokesman, he is against any invoking of the Taft-Hartley act against the miners and that the miners are entitled to the full wage increase.

On a nationwide television program yesterday, Reuther was asked if he did not think that the granting of the full increase to the miners would not wreck the stabilization program. Reuther replied "Charles E. Wilson and the Republicans have already wrecked the stabilization program."

Reuther's union at present negotiating to break the wage freeze in General Motors, Chrysler and Ford affecting over one million auto workers.

RAIL TALKS OFF

WASHINGTON (FP). — With negotiations between 17 nonoperating railroad unions, representing over a million workers, and western and southeastern roads still indefinitely postponed, talk of a strike is growing louder.

Japanese-Americans Put Dulles on Spot

John Foster Dulles, architect of the "peace" treaty with Japan which has imposed a colonial status on that country and stepped up its remilitarization, recently got the true facts about his handiwork from a Japanese-American peace group here, it was learned here.

Dulles was scheduled to speak at the Riverside Church to the Men's Club, and the announcements of the meeting credited him with a major part in the negotiations with Japan which resulted in the San Francisco treaty.

After the meeting, the Japanese-American Peace Committee circulated "A Report on Conditions in Japan" among the 400 members of the audience.

The report contained data on the remilitarization of Japan, listed the number of bases under Pentagon control, and cited the worsening conditions of the people under the Yoshida regime.

"The Japanese and all the Asian people look to us and rightfully ask, 'What are you doing about this? What are you doing for Peace?'" said the report.

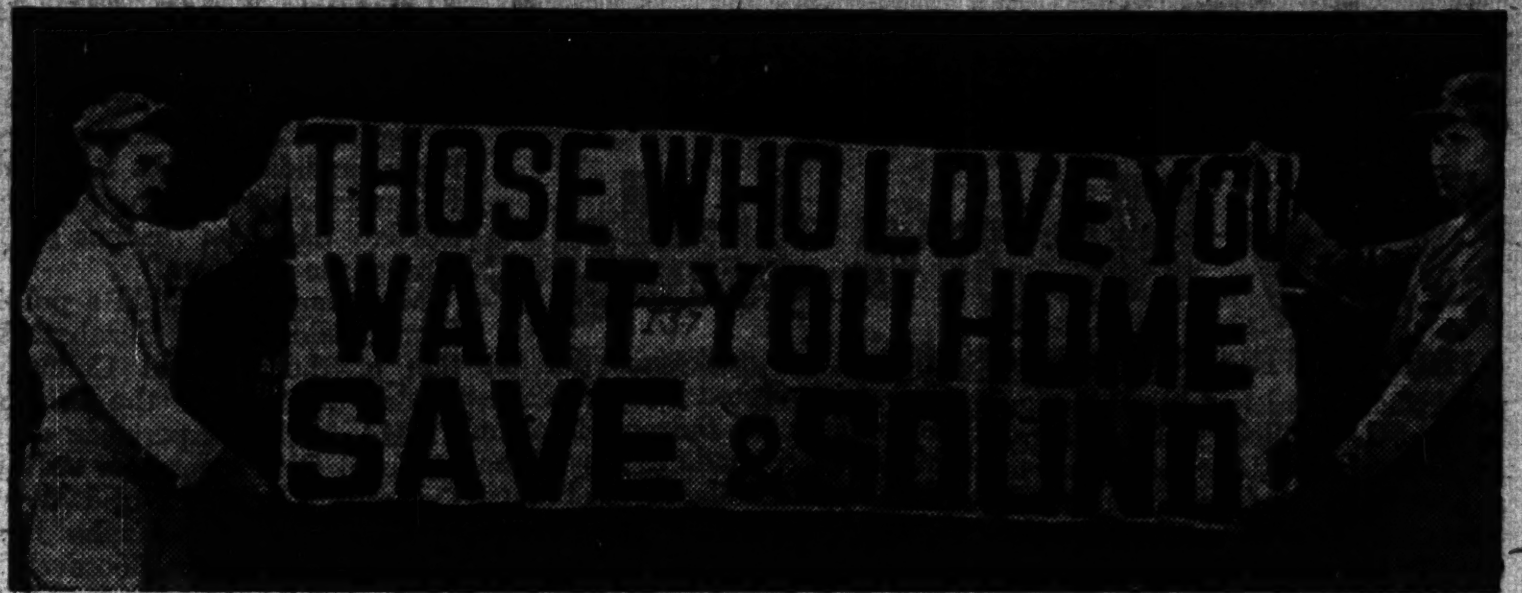
Dulles observed the proper amenities, acknowledged receipt of the report, but omitted any opinion on the facts. In his talk, Dulles avoided all reference to Japan, declared that the U.S. government must adopt a 15-year plan for "penetrating the Iron Curtain." Among features of his plan was the infiltration of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. He said we would have to expect that the people "we sent to do this work would denounce the United States and play the role to which they are assigned."

However, when a member of the audience questioned Dulles specifically on Korea, the adviser of Eisenhower seemed bewildered. In the opinion of one observer, he left his audience confused and disturbed.

Fishermen Hit Smith Act Arrests

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Support to CIO International Woodworkers leader Karly Larsen and six other Washington Smith Act defendants has been voted here by the Bellingham branch of Fishermen's Local 3.

The sub-local, an International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union affiliate, condemned the arrests at its regular membership meeting.



KOREAN SOLDIERS, anxious for invaders to leave their homeland, left this sign at an outpost they evacuated on the Korean front. Holding the sign are Pfc. T. H. Williams of Logansport, Ind., and Sgt. Chas. A. Cattony of Lambertville, N. J.

PUERTO RICAN FAMILY FIGHTS EVICTION WITH AID OF MRS. MARCIAL, A LP CANDIDATE

Felix Negron, ailing Puerto Rican worker, and his wife and children, evicted from a Bronx nine by 12 room for which they had paid \$67 a month, were restored to their home yesterday through militant action of Mrs. Consuelo Marcial, Puerto Rican community leader and ALP candidate for State Assembly in the Fifth A. D.

Negron was evicted early yesterday from 595 Prospect Ave., just around the corner from the Fifth A. D. ALP quarters. His furniture was dumped on the street by the landlord, Philip Street, of 1364 Fulton Ave.

The family lives in one room of a six-room apartment sub-divided into "furnished" rooms. The Negrons, however, provided their own

furniture.

Negron earns only \$30 a week. Neighbors and ALP members, led by Mrs. Marcial, restored the Negron family's possessions shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday.

With Negron are his wife, Genevieve, infant Rodolpho, one, and George, six. Felix, Jr., seven and one-half, who is separated from his family because of the lack of space, is staying with relatives.

CP Calls McCarran Board Panel Ruling a Move to Scare People

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement on the Subversive Activities Control Board panel's ruling aimed at outlawing the Communist Party. The statement, signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman; Elisabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee, and Patsy Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, declared:

"The decision of the chairman and one other member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, declaring the Communist Party to be a 'Communist Action Organization' and recommending that it be required to register under the McCarran Act, is another blow against the Bill of Rights and a further step towards the fascization of the United States. The purpose of the reactionary decision, like that of the Taft-Hartley, Smith, and other such laws, as well as the many 'loyalty tests' and thought-control measures now disgracing our country, is to intimidate the American people, to undermine their trade union and other democratic organizations, and to make the masses unable to render effective resistance to the war plans of Wall Street.

"The charge that the CPUSA, in substance, was organized by the Soviet Union and is carrying out its orders, to the detriment of the American people, is a deliberate lie. Contrary to such slanders, our Party is an independent political organization, making its own policies and directing its own activities. Its roots run back historically to the Marxian groups of pre-Civil War days, and its program is based upon the fundamental needs of the working class, the Negro people, and the productive masses generally in the United States.

"No further proof of the American quality of our Party is necessary than a consideration of its policies regarding the present Korean war. When President Truman, with the active support of the Republicans, arbitrarily plunged this country into the war the Communist Party alone, in the face of the war hysteria and despite sharp persecution, boldly condemned the war as reactionary and in violation of the interests of the American people. Today this correct stand has been justified by the people, for in their overwhelm-

ing mass, after bitter experience, they now agree that the Korean war is 'utterly useless' and that it is a menace to our national welfare and world peace. Our Party's present policy, for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, is also no less correct that was its brave stand at the outset of the criminal slaughter.

"ALL THE other planks in the program of the Communist Party will stand a similar test from the standpoint of the national interest. They are all conceived in defense of the welfare of the working class, the Negro people, the poorer farmers, and the other democratic strata, who make up a huge majority of the American people. It is to stifle, outlaw and destroy the Communist Party, the most clear-headed and courageous leader of the working class and other democratic elements, that the outrageous decision of the chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board has been formulated. But it will not serve its purpose. Nor will the wholesale railroading of Communists to jail under the Smith Act, under the absurd charge that they were conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The Communist Party, founded upon the science of Marxism-Leninism and fighting for the most elementary interests of the American working masses, cannot be destroyed by such measures. It will emerge triumphant from every attack and persecution, as Communist Parties have done in many other parts of the world.

"The Communist Party of the United States, like all other Communist Parties, is a product of the specific capitalist environment in which it lives; the inevitable outgrowth of capitalist exploitation and oppression of the producing masses. The Subversive Board's assertion that it is an artificially created arm of the Soviet Government is cut from the same cloth as the absurd contention which holds that the revolutionary governments of People's China and the European People's Democracies, as well as the great Communist Parties of France, Italy, and many other countries, are merely parts of a farflung Soviet plot.

"By this idiotic device, the capitalists of the world, especially those in the U. S., try to conjure out of existence the great revolu-

tionary process of our times; namely, the incurable decay of the world capitalist system and the irresistible rise of world Socialism. They dare not look in the face the, to them, intolerable fact of the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

WHEN WENDELL WILLKIE toured the world, some years ago, he reported finding a great reservoir of friendliness towards America in the countries he visited. But this reservoir has long since been emptied, because of the arrogance of Wall Street's foreign agents in these countries; because of the universally growing fear that the United States, in its obvious bid for world domination, is going to plunge the world into fascism and war. Hence, in all countries infested by these agents, there is to be found the slogan, "Americans Go Home." The decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board will deal another heavy blow abroad to the rapidly sinking democratic prestige of the United States.

"American history teaches the lesson that reactionaries in power find it easier to pass ultra-repressive laws and decrees than to enforce them. The sponsors of the McCarran Act, and their stooges who sit upon the Subversive Activities Control Board, would do well to recall this nation's experience with the Alien and Sedition Laws, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Dred Scott decision of years gone by.

"The Communist Party and its members, as has been stated repeatedly, will not register under the degrading, fascistlike McCarran Act. It is an American Party and it will resolutely defend its rights as such. Our Party will insist upon the right to bring its program freely to the American people, and it will also insist upon the long-established right to carry on a fraternal cooperation with the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world. It will battle for a legal existence and for repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws. Against the reactionary decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Communist Party will carry its case to the highest courts in the land, and, above all, to the broad masses of the working class, the Negro people, and the whole nation."

Ask Promotion of Only Negro Judge

PHILADELPHIA. — The proposal that municipal court Judge Herbert E. Millen, only Negro judge in the city, be promoted to a position in the Common Pleas Court was placed before Republican city chairman William H. Hamilton by a group of Negro Republican leaders.

While the campaign for Negro judges has been carried on by many organizations, no appointments have resulted. Theodore E.

Spaulding was spokesman for the group which visited Hamilton. Additional pleas on the appointment of Millen were made to Gov. John S. Fine by the Philadelphia branch NAACP, headed by Dr. Harry Greene, and by Floyd Logan, director of the Educational Equality League.

Chairman Hamilton has issued no statement committing himself on the request of the Negro leaders.

Urges New Price Control Law

NEWARK, New Jersey. — Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senator, Friday called for a new price control law based on "lessons learned during the last war."

Mrs. Van Orden told a political forum, held by the Elizabeth section of the National Council of Jewish Women at the Elizabeth YWHA, of her experience on the National OPA Consumer Advisory Committee during World War II.

"The very people who fought price control under Roosevelt are in the saddle themselves and dictating price control policy," Mrs. Van Orden said. "The present law and the way it has been administered have actually served to push prices up."

Youth Poll Asks Korea Cease-Fire

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

decision is a victory for all those who have been fighting for justice for the Rosenbergs for many, many months. I'm overwhelmed, but the people must continue fighting for the freedom of the Rosenbergs. We have not won a final victory yet."

She also told of the feelings of people to whom she spoke of the stay of execution. "They were so choked with emotion it was only with difficulty that they told me of their relief and joy at hearing of the Supreme Court decision. Everyone I spoke to asked what they could do to win a new trial and freedom for the Rosenbergs."

WHEN SHE WAS asked what the local Rosenberg committee planned to do in winning a new trial and freedom for the Rosenbergs she said: "The first thing everyone should do is send a letter, telegram, or resolution to the Supreme Court of the United States calling for a new trial for the Rosenbergs. Then they should ask their friends, relatives, neighbors and shopmates to also call on the Supreme Court to give the Rosenbergs a new trial."

The local committee to secure justice for the Rosenbergs held a very successful meeting last week at Town Hall calling on President Truman to save the Rosenbergs. Many of the 400 people at the meeting were so overwrought about the Rosenbergs case that they openly wept when Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years while the Rosenbergs were given death told of the horrible injustice of the case.

Over \$1,100 was raised at the meeting for the Rosenbergs and Sobell cases.

Harvester Strike Solid; Fight Ward Frameup Attempt

By LEO WILLIAMS

CHICAGO.—A broad fight-back movement began to mobilize here this week against the murder frameup of Harold Ward, financial secretary of the striking FE-UE Local 108 at International Harvester's McCormick Works. The company is using the beating and death of William Foster, a scab worker at Harvester, in an attempt to break the strike and the union with headline hysteria and the full cooperation of the police.

Meetings of Ward's local and locals 101 and 107 pledged that they "will not permit Ward to become a northern Willie McGee. . . . We resolve that Ward shall be freed, and that our strike will bring victory against this corporation without a conscience, for our union, and all International Harvester workers."

The Progressive Party of Illinois called for the removal of State's Attorney John Boyle from his prosecutor's responsibility in the Ward case and other major cases. A statement by the PP pointed to Boyle's cover-up of Michael Moretti, policeman convicted of a multiple racist murder, and his role in getting grand jury to indict the victims rather than the perpetrators of the anti-Negro Cicero riots of last year.

Top legal defense for Ward was pledged by the United Electrical Workers which stated that every effort of its 300,000 members would be bent towards smashing the frame-up. Milt Burns, UE International Representative, said the union plans to "mobilize the broadest type of campaign to avoid another Haymarket case in Chicago. We are calling on all labor, civic and community groups to prevent the frame-up of one of America's most militant trade union leaders."

WHEN FOSTER, a Negro, was brutally beaten to death on Friday, Oct. 3, International Harvester seized on the incident. Harvester president John McCaffrey posted a \$10,000 reward offer for the murderer, an unprecedented action clearly implying that Foster's death was a result of his being a scab.

The press and police teamed up to make headlines blaming the killing on the union, stating that there would be a round-up of the leaders of the union.

Among those the police claimed to be seeking was Ward, who was at union headquarters every day. Finally Ward went with his attorney to police headquarters to spike the headline clamor about his being "sought."

The frame-up machinery was immediately set in motion. The "mystery witness" picked Ward out of a lineup as the man he saw commit the assault. Other witnesses could not identify Ward. (While the identity of the "mystery" wit-



HAROLD WARD (left), victim of frameup attempt by police and International Harvester Corporation in the death of a scab, shaking hands in a gesture of labor solidarity with the president of Local 1010, United Steelworkers. Ward and a group of farm equipment workers had just delivered a ton of food to the steel workers during their strike earlier this year, when this photo was taken.

ness was supposed to be a secret "for his own protection" the Sun-Times front-paged the story that he was a scab worker at Harvester who allegedly was sitting in his parked car in front of Foster's home at the time of the attack.)

40,000 Rhodesian Miners Strike

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 21.—Forty thousand Negro workers struck in the four Northern Rhodesian copper mines today after negotiations for higher pay had failed. Essential services are being maintained. White miners reported for work as usual, but the mines came to a standstill when the Africans went out.

ELECTION TRACT

WASHINGTON (FP).—Labor's League for Political Education (AFL) has published the most complete legislative record of congressmen and senators yet produced for general distribution.

Speed Moves in Washington for Peace on Ballot

SEATTLE, Oregon.—Active circulation of peace Init. 18 has begun throughout the state of Washington, laying the basis for a telling political counterblow to Smith Act arrests of seven leading local peace fighters.

Mrs. Margaret Donaldson and Roy Everett, co-chairmen of the committee, said leading peace fighters had been designated to take responsibility for the campaign in all major areas of the state.

The committee last week began mailing letters to the 30,000 signers of Init. 183, urging their support in behalf of the new peace drive.

Init. 18, like its predecessor, calls for the U. S. government to declare a policy of peaceful co-existence, and to initiate a major power peace conference to settle outstanding differences.

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CHEVY LOCAL PRESIDENT URGES 10% WAGE BOOST

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT.—Tony O'Brien, president of General Motors Chevrolet Local 659, CIO United Auto Workers, has called for a 10 per-

cent wage increase for auto workers covered by the union's five-year contracts.

Writing in this local's paper, "The Searchlight," O'Brien says

the increase should be over and above the 21 cents which the international union wants added to the "base rate from the 26 cents obtained since 1950 under the escalator clause.

Negotiations between top union leadership and Ford, GM and Chrysler on adding the 21 cents to the base rate, increasing the improvement factor from 4 to 5 cents a year and boosting pensions are under way now.

O'Brien also calls for winning the 28½ cents an hour raise which skilled workers have been demanding for over a year. That would cut down the wage differential between workers in jobbing shops and captive shops (GM, Ford, Chrysler, Briggs, Packard).

O'Brien spoke out also for placing a model FEPC clause into the General Motors contract.

He supports Ford Local 600 proposals for \$200 a month pension. He shows that a tax of

1 cent per hour on the 490,000 GM workers would pay for a \$75 raise per month for GM's 15,000 pensioners who just had their federal social security raise taken away from them when the companies deducted that amount from contributions to the pension fund.

On the 10 percent wage increase O'Brien says: "It is necessary that the local union demand an increase in pay rate for the workers in the plant, at least 10 percent, to bring home somewhere near the level of things that he must buy. In this establishment of the escalator clause (1950), it should have been a 25 percent increase in wages, however, that settlement at that time was a 6 percent increase.

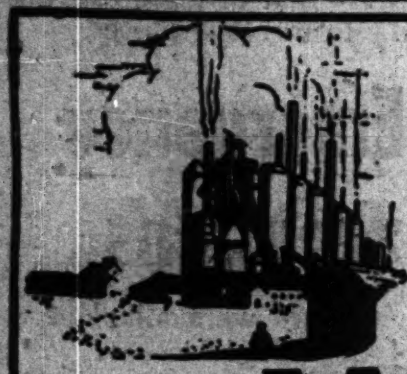
"I believe that is our failure in the escalator clause, that the pay rates started far below the cost of living. Our cost of living adjustment gives us a 1 cent increase for each 1.4 percent in the rise in the cost of living. . . .

"So each time we receive a 1

cent raise we lost four-tenths (4/10) of a cent on the cost of living. A 10 percent increase over and above the 21 cents, added to the pay rate increase recommended by the International, would amount to approximately 19 cents per hour. . . .

On FEPC, O'Brien said that lip service had been given to FEPC while not one Negro worker was employed in the tool and die room at Chevy although there are trained Negro workers in the local. He said that skilled Negro workers had been denied the privilege in GM's Chevrolet plants of even making application for skilled jobs by the phony excuse that no skilled jobs were open.

"It is time," he said, "that we press the issue that a model clause be inserted in the UAW national agreement, that the employment prejudices of the corporation be removed and consideration be given on skill and ability rather than on the basis of color and creed."



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Hallinan, Robeson Tell Mich. Crowds Peace Decisive Issue

DETROIT.—More than 1,000 people at Madison Ballroom here Sunday cheered Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan's plea for peace and a cease-fire in Korea. With Hallinan was the great peoples leader and artist Paul Robeson. A large number of auto workers were present.

This Progressive Party rally was a demonstration of labor and the progressive forces, Negro and white, against the efforts by reactionary forces here to silence the two national leaders.

In a statement to the press Hallinan challenged Truman, Stevenson and Eisenhower to publicly demand the Wage Stabilization Board take hands off the \$1.90 a day wage increase won by the miners. He said the WSB action is a blow at collective bargaining and every union has a stake in this battle of the miners to defend their raise and collective bargaining.

Rev. Chas. A. Hill, nationally known Negro leader, presided.

The State candidates of the PP were presented to the large audience. They are: Virginia Glenn, secretary of state, Negro mother of a Korean vet; Richard Fox, Lansing, World War II veteran, candidate for state treasurer.

The Supreme Court nominee is Morton A. Eden, formerly an associate UAW counsel.

Congressional nominees include, Adam Kujkowski in the First District; Margaret Nowak in the 16th and Dwight I. Tood in the 18th.

Detroit candidates for the State Lamey in the 21st.

First District legislative candidates are; Angelo Deitos, Benjamin Noel, Marx Cooper, Lee Cain, Virginia Storich and Hyman Baill. Lasker Smith is the Legislature candidate in the Fourth Dis-

Vote Cease-Fire

DETROIT.—In one hour and half, 54 people on one of the main streets voted "Yes" for a cease-fire in Korea in poll taken by the Labor Youth League election workers.

Attracted by a huge sign that said, "Vote Here for an Immediate Cease-Fire in Korea" people came over and voted. All who passed the sign were handed a lollipop with a tag on it that said,

"Don't be a sucker—lick the war makers—by demanding an immediate Cease-Fire in Korea."

Hundreds of election leaflets of the LYL, an election yardstick on how to vote Nov. 4, were given out. An election dance and rally will be held this Saturday night, Oct. 25, 9 p.m. at 2705 Joy Rd., Jewish Cultural Center. Adm. is free.

trict (Down River).

In Ann Arbor both Hallinan and Robeson spoke to 300 people in an open air rally at the West End Park after reactionaries had closed several halls to them. Speaking with them were Prof. John Shepherd, candidate for State Senate, Jesse Rutherford for State Legislature, Washentaw First District and candidate for Congress, 2nd District, David R. Luce. Miss Erma Henderson, national PP committeewomen made a stirring address to the capacity crowd in Detroit who gave \$500 in the collection.

Both Hallinan and Robeson pledged their audiences that the injunction issued by the GM judge Gadola in Flint against the PP speakers appearing would not prevent the workers of Flint helping the Progressive Party to break through and win the right of free speech.

AUTO WORKERS BACK MINERS

DETROIT.—A sampling of comments from UAW shop people showed real concern about the Wage Stabilization Board slashing the wage increase won by the miners. Here's what they had to say:

LAYMAN WALKER, recording secretary, Briggs local 742: "We will now meet the same freeze in

negotiations that WSB has put on the miners raise. A freeze for the miners is a continuation of a freeze for us. We will do something."

ED OLZAK, chief steward, Chrysler Plymouth: "The WSB had the auto workers in mind (Continued on Page 8)

Fake 'Labor Shortage' Aims to Hurt Unions And Lull Workers with Illusions of Security

DETROIT.—"Labor Shortage in Detroit!"

That's the phony story being sent out all over the country to attract non-union-minded workers to the auto capital.

And that's the story which has been headlined in the daily press here in order to give Michigan workers a false sense of security, a belief in the prosperity and eternity of the system of private ownership. Workers are supposed to read the headlines, ignore the facts and delight in the "comforas" of war in Korea and the threat of war in

the world.

The facts tell a different story. The Michigan Employment Security Commission admits officially that 65,000 are still on its lists of unemployed and seeking jobs. This does not count the 2,000 estimated to arrive in Detroit each week, attracted by the "vast job opportunities." Nor does it count the young people just out of school who never have found jobs. Or agricultural workers now turning to the city. Or those whose 20 weeks on unemployment insurance expired and still have not been

recalled. Or Negro workers men and women denied jobs by the "white only" demand of employers.

One woman job seeker tells how the employment offices of the auto plants are packed with men seeking work. At Dodge Main she was told bluntly: "Do you think we'll hire women when so many men are available?" At Thompson Products a personnel man said: "We haven't hired women since the war." At another employment office she was put off with "look for a job? In two months you'll be in a plant whether you look to or not." The company man was obviously rooting for all-out war and a labor draft.

Add to this the fact that many "model changeover" layoffs have already hit and a big "holiday" layoff is looming. Plymouth workers back to '46 seniority have just returned from a three-week layoff. Chrysler Highland Park and Ford Windsor are laying off.

The "holiday" layoff—minus bells and mistletoe—is in the cards because inventories of cars are piling up in the showrooms to such an extent that both Dodge and Kaiser-Frazer have had to announce price cuts on the '53 models. Used car prices are down. Automotive News estimates that there were 305,262 new cars in dealers' stocks, or in transit, compared with 226,091 a month ago.

Yes, there is some hiring here and there. But Michigan workers should by now recognize the danger signals. Remember how Hudson Motor Car Co. advertised throughout the South a couple of years ago, hired about 25,000, and shortly dropped at least half of them? Remember how Ford lured workers from near and far for the promised \$5 a day to the Highland Park Plant in January 1926, and then hoses were turned on the nenned-in applicants? Remember the Ford Hunger March in 1932 when workers were offered jobs but were given tear gas and bullets instead?

Yes, they may hire now, but with the increased speedup and the many cars already in stock, they'll have enough to "coast" after the elections, after one of the two war parties has been chosen. The auto moguls are looking forward to a pleasant holiday season, but the workers wonder.

Auto Workers Grow Poor; Contract Adjustments Urgent

DETROIT.—The auto corporations, constantly squeezing more production out of the workers, are arrogantly refusing to consider union request for adjustments of the five-year contracts. The UAW negotiators have two "aces in the hole," however.

One is that in January a new price index will be adopted nationally and that the wages agreed to under the escalator clause of the five-year contracts are tied to the old price index. Thus, technically, the UAW will be in a strong position to assert its claim that the contract can no longer be binding.

Second—and most important—is the inability of auto workers, to make ends meet on the present wage scale (and certainly not on the present miserable pensions). As their financial status grows more desperate, the history of UAW rank and file is they will strengthen their top negotiators by mass, demonstrative action from below.

Every auto worker who is working on straight time, who is subjected to periodic layoffs and short work days, knows that it's getting tougher to get along even though his wages look better than they did before the Korean war. Here are the national statistics which prove why it's so tough.

From 1949 to the first half of 1952, straight-time money wages per hour of the average worker in

manufacturing industries rose from \$1.37 to \$1.60. But the worker didn't get all of this amount. Taxes withheld in 1949 amounted to 10 cents an hour on the average; in 1952 taxes averaged 25 cents an hour.

Since 1949 the wage out resulting from higher prices has come to 15 cents an hour. Thus he gets only \$1.20. In other words, he is getting 7 cents less an hour in real wages than in 1949.

The above estimate by the Union Research and Information Service is confirmed even by employer statistics. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) told the Industrial Conference Board that the "net purchasing power" of the average worker fell by more than \$200 between 1945 and 1952. Herbert J. Miller, executive secretary of the Tax Foundation, wrote in the Wall Street Journal that individuals were 54 percent deeper in debt in 1951 than in 1939 and that the "net worth" of the average worker had fallen nearly 25 percent since 1944.

A national business magazine showed that although the average factory worker who earned \$3,000 a year early in 1950, before the Korean war, now makes \$3,500, the increase in taxes, food costs and other expenses reaches \$524, or \$24 more than the wage gain.

According to government figures, the average worker is going in the hole by about \$150 a year despite the increase in money wages.

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS! —See Page 2

Honor Joe Morgan of Negro Labor Council At Nov. 8 Banquet

DETROIT. — A banquet and dance honoring Joe Morgan, Detroit chairman of the National Negro Labor Council and Ford Local 600 leader, will be held at 8210 12th St., Saturday night, Nov. 8. Admission will be \$2.50 per person. Main speaker will be Asbury Howard, from Bessemer, Ala., leader of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (Ind.) who is also a member of the top leadership of the Council. Tickets can be obtained at 410 East Warren, the Council's office.

Abner Green at Papandreou Fete

DETROIT.—Honoring his long years in the labor and progressive movement, a birthday party for James Papandreou, Greek-American leader, will be held Sunday, Oct. 26, 7 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

The affair, sponsored by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will hear Abner Green, its executive secretary.

Papandreou, who will be 55 on Oct. 26, is free on bail after being arrested in 1950 for deportation to Greece, where he faces persecution and possible death.

The Rosenbergs Must Not Die!

By ARTHUR McPHAIL, Exec. Sec., Civil Rights Congress

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young Jewish parents of two sons, aged 9 and 4, will die in the electric chair within 30 to 60 days unless President Truman grants executive clemency.

The pages of American history are blotted with acts by the courts of our land which hold us in ridicule and shame before the people of the world. Twenty-five years ago a poor fish peddler and a good shoemaker, both Italian immigrants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were put to death under circumstances which the world now recognizes as a gigantic frameup. There was Tom Mooney, framed on a charge of "murder" and sentenced to die, but who was saved by the protests of the people and freed in 1939. In 1950 and 1951 there were the frameups of seven Negro youth in Martinsville, Va., and Willie McGee in Mississippi. And who can forget Scottsboro?

Now comes the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, tried in an atmosphere of red-baiting hysteria and anti-Semitism, convicted on a charge of "espionage" (alleged stealing atomic secrets) in 1944 for our ally, the Soviet Union. The circumstances surrounding this case would leave

grave doubts in the minds of any impartial observer as to their guilt.

The two main witnesses against the Rosenbergs were David and Ruth Greenglass, brother and sister-in-law of Ethel Rosenberg, both confessed spies who had received money for espionage and for which they were subject to the death penalty. They saved their own skins by turning stoolpigeon against the Rosenbergs.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted atomic scientist, says in effect that the Rosenbergs could not logically have stolen any atomic secrets. Testifying before a Congressional Committee on March 3, 1946, Dr. Urey said, "Detailed data on the atomic bomb would require 80 to 90 volumes of close print which only a scientist or engineer would be able to read. Any spies capable of picking up this information will get information more rapidly by staying home and working in their own laboratory."

The Rosenbergs are not scientists. They had no laboratory and there was no documented proof that they were at any time in possession of atomic secrets. They were ordinary working people. They were both trade unionists. But they were also Jews and anti-Semitism and anti-Communism were prevalent throughout the trial.

While we believe the Rosenbergs to be innocent, that is not the immediate issue. The issue is, can the American people permit the government to commit a brutal and unjust act in a case where there is substantial doubt as to the guilt of those on trial. We think not.

Further—compare the sentences of such admitted traitors who worked for our enemies—not our ally—as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose who were given only ten years each for their crime in wartime. Or the Molzahn case where four men

gave vital secrets to Germany in the fall of 1941 and were let off with 5 to 15 year sentences.

The Rosenbergs are the first in the history of our country to be sentenced to death by a civil court on a charge of espionage. No person has ever been executed for treason, the gravest of all crimes. In the light of this alone the sentence of death for the Rosenbergs is unjust and brutal. The American people cannot permit them to die. Write to President Truman today. Urge that he grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.

Committee Here in Emergency Campaign to Halt Executions

DETROIT.—"I appeal to you to stop the unprecedented and cruel death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." That is the message to President Truman on 2,500 postcards issued last week by the Detroit Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "The committee is working against time—the short weeks remaining before the Rosenbergs are to die for alleged—and unbelievable—"spying" for a nation

with whom we were allied at the time of the alleged crime.

In addition to the postcard barrage, the committee is pressing for signatures on the Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. These must be turned in immediately if they are to reach the court in time to affect its second—and last decision—on whether or not to review the conviction. Funds for advertisements, leaflets, etc., must be rushed to the committee at Room 303, 1442 Griswold, Detroit 26,

PROFILES OF MICHIGAN SMITH ACT VICTIMS—II

CHILDHOOD IN GLASGOW SLUMS STEELED ALLAN, WORKING CLASS WRITER

DETROIT.—William Allan's intense hatred for the exploiters of working men and his fighting quest for a better way of life developed logically from the bitter experiences of his childhood and youth in the slums of Glasgow, Scotland.

Billy's mother died in 1907 when he was six months old, a victim of the unpasteurized milk sold to Glasgow's poor. He was brought up in a two-room tenement apartment which he shared with his father, grandmother and three other adults.

His father worked as a painter in Glasgow's vast shipyards. But after World War I all Britain sank deep in economic crisis, and there were long periods when the whole family existed on potatoes, broth and porridge.

Glasgow's workers, Billy's father included, were militantly class conscious.

Billy recalls how the whole family marched in a great demonstration and stopped the planned British intervention against the young Soviet Republic. This was part of the British workers' fight against the imperialist war itself.

When he was 14, Billy's formal schooling ended. He went to work as a baker's apprentice and became a member of the Bakers Union. This was the year of the great Engineers (Ship Mechanics) strike on the Clyde, and here Billy first learned the power of workingclass solidarity.

All Glasgow labor — 200,000 strong—turned out to George Sq., in front of the City Hall, for a great demonstration to support the Engineers. Billy heard the Mayor read the "Riot Act" to the throng, and before he had ended his plea to disperse peacefully, mounted policemen with long nightsticks galloped out from the City Hall, followed by tanks. The well-organized workers simply opened ranks, then closed in around the cops, climbed on the tanks, "encouraged" the horses to buck off their riders. The workers carried the day, and Billy realized their

great strength as William Gallacher, Communist leader of the Shop Stewards, mounted the statue of the people's poet, Robert Burns, and explained the issues of the strike. The strike was victorious.

In 1925 and 1926 the coal miners were on strike for many long, hard months. The Glasgow workers, Billy among them, collected food daily for the miners, and frequently Billy would walk the five miles to a nearby pit to deliver it. Here he saw little children dying of starvation because the faroff London mine owners could afford to let them die, while they themselves comfortably clipped coupons.

Then came the great eight-day General Strike, when all Britain stopped work to support the miners. Eighteen-year-old Billy knew then that the working class could move aside the oppressive mountain of selfish, private ownership. But disgracefully the strike was sold out by the Social Democrats, the labor reformists, and Billy, like most Glasgow workers, turned more to the Communists for leadership.

At 20, he decided to come to America and to join an uncle who was a sheet metal worker in Detroit. Within a week Billy had taken out his first citizenship papers. Within two weeks he knew he was in an open shop town.

He worked in the unorganized bakeries 10, 12 and on Friday 16 hours a night, never bringing home more than \$30 or \$40 a week. He set out to organize his fellow bakers, travelling from shop to shop. Soon he was elected recording secretary of AFL Bakers Local 20 and delegate to the Wayne County Federation of Labor, the central labor body in Detroit.

One day he went into a shop where there were several Negro bakers. Everybody signed up in the union gladly. But when Billy proposed their membership to his local, to his angered amazement he was voted down by white su-

premacist elements. He went back to the Negro bakers, sat on the edge of their dough trough three nights a week and learned from the reason why bosses perpetuate the myth of "white supremacy" to enhance their profits. Some months later Billy was able to convince Local 20 to reverse its jinxed decision.

In 1932, when hunger stalked America, Billy was among those who marched to Ford-Rouge in response to Ford's announcement that there would be jobs. They were met at Gate 4 with teargas, guns, murder. That did it. From then on Billy knew that system which practiced such force and violence, such cold-blooded killing of those seeking jobs and bread, had to be changed. He knew the answer was communism, where private profit is abolished and welfare of all is the goal.

He took part in delegations seeking more relief from welfare stations. He helped move back the furniture of evicted families. He fought for the freedom of Tom Mooney, labor martyr. And he became secretary of the AFL Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

Over the opposition of the AFL bureaucracy the committee won endorsement from 100 AFL locals hereabouts. But when, in a speech, Billy exposed William Green's phony opposition to the insurance bill, Frank Martel brought him up on charges. After an historic fight, with Billy serving as his own lawyer, the central labor body voted 114-87 to oust him as a delegate. But shortly thereafter

his local reelected him recording secretary.

In the organizing days of the Wagner Act, Billy was a familiar figure to workers around Ford Rouge and other west side auto shops as he persistently "taught and advocated" the necessity to bust the open shop, defy the Service floors and win decent wages and working conditions for all, Negro and white workers alike.

He became a reader, salesman and loyal worker's correspondent of the Daily Worker, covering the Flint sitdowns as a volunteer reporter. In '38 he was named official correspondent and ever since his "beat" has been the people of Michigan—their struggles for better working conditions, for peace, for democracy and equality. He has been a member in good standing of the CIO Newspaper Guild for almost 14 years.

In his writings he made many friends among working men and women whose life he depicted so well, and whose cause he championed so fearlessly. He is credited with spearheading many a campaign against speedup, against the cruel treatment of older workers, against management refusal to hire and upgrade Negro workers. He is known as the fiercest opponent of police brutality, paying the way for removal of ex-Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy by exposing his shoot-to-kill orders which caused the death of an innocent Negro lad, Leon Mosely.

His writings were so popular with working people that he won 12,000 votes in a Common Council primary. But they made him

many an enemy: open-shop bosses, grasping landlords, grafting politicians, Negro-haters, anti-Semites, exploiters of imported agricultural labor, trigger-happy cops.

After enlisting in the Army, and serving 30 months in the South Pacific, Allan returned home with five battle stars, grey hair, malaria germs but with spirit, tongue and typewriter even sharper than before.

His urge to secure a plentiful, peaceful, socialist future became even stronger after he married Stephanie and was the father of three lovely girls.

For such wishes, for such beliefs he is now a victim of the anti-labor, thought-control Smith Act.

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Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN PITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 80-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination. They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited, data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . "in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany." He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and

is attempting to extend it to China; it is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance," pointed out "the U. S. is the one more or less influential" (Continued on Page 11)

Peace Vigil at UN Asks for Cease-fire

THE glass and steel structure of the United Nations building towers into the skyline at the East River and 42nd Street in New York. Around six o'clock Monday night, it was completely dark outside, and a cold wind blew in from the north. Across the street from the UN building a line of people on the west side of First Avenue carrying lighted candles and placards grew and grew until it filled the sidewalk from 42nd to 44th St.

The placards read "STOP KILLING IN KOREA NOW—KEEP NEGOTIATING." The demonstration was sponsored by the New York Peace Institute. Workers came right from their shops and started marching at 5:30 p.m. At six, the police sergeant in charge of the police detail officially estimated that 2,000 New Yorkers were on the line. In another hour there was at least a complete turnover, as the trade unionists who had come straight from work departed to be replaced by a growing swell of people arriving from the communities. Five thousand was a conservative estimate for this

massive expression of the peoples' horror at the senseless continuation of the slaughter in Korea.

AN INTERESTING THING happened in the UN building during the demonstration. A group of employees looking out the huge windows and seeing the winding, light-bearing crowd marching, jumped to the conclusion that there had been a truce reached in Korea, that the war was over and this was a celebration. The little story about this in the New York Times the next morning said:

"They stopped work and began to sing and jump with excitement. Some of the girls broke into tears. That is how people feel about peace in Korea!"

A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, spell

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of bypassers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown as the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny":

"Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.

"My mother was here today

and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

- "(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.
- "(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.
- "(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,"
Julius

AUTO WORKERS BACK MINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

when they cut into the miners' boost. We are negotiating with Chrysler right now for 21 cents to be added to our base rate, you can imagine where we stand if the miners don't get backing."

JOE MORGAN, Ford local 600, chm. Frame and Cold Heading Bld; "This is a blow at us in Ford's and all labor trying to get raises to feed our families. No one can remain silent or doing nothing."

HAROLD SHAPIRO, business agent Fur & Leather Union. "The fight to smash this evil wage

freeze is the battle of united labor and that's how it has to be fought."

CURTIS DAVIS, Dodge local 3, "Now we are being told by the government how much raises we can get, what a blow to collective bargaining."

DOROTHY KNIGHT, Plymouth local 51, "Now is the time for the so-called friends of labor running for office in the GOP and Dems to denounce this action and back up the workers—the chips are down for Stevenson and Eisenhower—collective bargaining is at stake and so is the auto workers wage increases."

GOP, DEMS JOIN TO BAR FLINT PROGRESSIVE RALLY

DETROIT.—Republican Judge Paul V. Gadola of Flint who issued an injunction against the 1936 sit-down strikers, last Thursday issued an injunction to prevent Progressive Party candidate Vincent Hallinan and Paul Robeson, peoples artist from speaking in Flint last Saturday night.

Legal work on the injunction was prepared by the Flint chairman of the Stevenson for President clubs.

Joining in the muzzling of free speech was Democrat Sheriff Tom Wolcott who was heard on radio newscast to say: "Paul Robeson will never speak in Flint."

Telegrams have been sent to Democrat Governor Williams and GOP National Chairman Arthur Summerfield, and Governor Stevenson asking them to protest this denial of free speech. No replies were received.

In Flint as all through the auto industry here where the UAW is now negotiating to break also through the wage freeze and five year contract, General Motors Corporation was afraid of any gathering in Flint which would be ad-

dressed by men like Hallinan and Robeson, both of whom would have urged the auto workers to back up the miners.

Therefore just like in 1937 when GM used Gadola to try and stifle the moves of the auto workers to better conditions, so in 1952 the same willing tool was waiting to again suppress any movement that would endanger the profit swollen GM corporation.

Unionists like Joe Berry, financial secretary of Buick Local UAW who several days earlier had sent back the deposit he had accepted from the Progressive Party for the use of Buick local hall, must now realize that he made it easy for a Gadola, the GM stock holder.

After Buick local had returned the PP deposit, a new hall, the Pioneers Hall was obtained. But there too the local Democrats went to work and forced through a cancellation and that's when they got it backed up by an injunction by Gadola, banning any meeting of Hallinan and Robeson. The legal adviser to the Pioneer Hall is chairman of the Flint, Stevenson for President Club.

HOW TO VOTE FOR PEACE

HOW TO VOTE FOR PEACE

- 1—Place your X (not a check or other mark) alongside names of all Progressive Party candidates—Hallinan, Bass, Glenn, Fox, local congressional and state legislative candidates.
- 2—You can then mark your X alongside any individuals on other states who are running for other offices.
- 3—Check your ballot carefully to make sure you have not voted for two candidates for any one office. If you have made any mistakes, do not erase or cross out. Ask for a fresh set of ballots. You are entitled to them.

EVERY PROGRESSIVE PARTY VOTE IS A VOTE FOR PEACE. DON'T WASTE YOURS!

PROGRESSIVES' PROGRAM

PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

- END the war in Korea now.
- CALL a Big Power Conference to settle outstanding differences among nations.
- STOP the armaments race.
- PROVIDE federal, state and city guarantees of full citizenship for the Negro people and other minorities, including a compulsory FEPC.
- REPEAL the Taft-Hartley, Trucks, Hutchinson anti-labor acts.
- OPEN the channels of world trade to provide vast markets and millions of jobs.
- CONVERT America's resources from a war to a peace time economy.
- END thought control, repeal the Trucks and Smith Acts, return to the Bill of Rights.

VOTE 'YES' ON 2, 'NO' ON 3

DETROIT.—Vote "Yes" on Proposal No. 2 for truly democratic reapportionment of the State Legislature! Vote "No" on Proposal No. 3 for so-called reapportionment which was launched by big business interests to confuse the voters!

Proposal 2, initiated by the CIO, AFL, Farmers Union and others backing the Michigan Committee for Representative Government, would fill both State House and

Senate with people elected from districts divided equally on a district population basis.

Proposal 3, backed by special interest groups, would continue present inequities in the Senate under which one state senator represents 60,000 people and another represents almost 600,000. Big business is afraid to give an equal voice to voters in the big cities with heavy working class and Negro population.

Youth, Parents Intensify Drive to Force an Immediate Cease-Fire

DETROIT.—A drive to acquire 5,000 votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea was launched on Sunday, Oct. 12, with a youth peace rally sponsored by the newly reorganized Youth Committee to Elect Peace Candidates.

An enthusiastic audience heard Douglas Glasgow, national executive secretary of the American Youth Peace Crusade, outline the role of youth in the struggle for peace. He told of his contact with the youth peace movements in Europe and the Soviet Union on a recent trip, describing particularly the militancy of the young Partisans for Peace in Italy and France.

Entertainment included "The

Saints", a popular radio and TV quartet, a young Ukrainian folk dancing group and the Peace Singers, a newly formed group comprised of members of the committee.

Members of the audience were urged to cast their votes for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and the response was nearly one hundred percent.

The committee plans to intensify the drive with mobilizations all over the city. Ballot boxes and tables are being set up at shopping centers.

Youth organizations in churches, the YMCA and YWCA and others are being approached by the committee in an effort to get them to circulate the ballot, conduct polls and hold forums in order to crystallize the peace sentiment of young people into decisive action.

A spokesman for the committee said "youth are particularly concerned with the need for peace because they are the ones who make up the casualties lists in Korea, they are the ones whose lives and educations are being disrupted and they are the ones whose futures are being made uncertain by the

increased armaments drive of the war makers, youth must and will lead in the struggle for peace."

Some 25 Michiganders are attending the Emergency Midwest Assembly to Save Our Sons in Springfield, Ill. this weekend.

The SOS assembly was called by a group of Illinois parents whose sons are in the army, or wounded, dead, missing, prisoners. It was called for parents like themselves, and all who are sick and tired of this cruel, useless war, to "stir the conscience of America."

The Michigan Peace Ballot Committee, 5811 Rohms, Detroit, announced that the results of the peace ballot campaign will be presented at the assembly. A delegation will present the ballots to Gov. Stevenson at his headquarters in Springfield.

The Committee, planning to continue the ballot campaign for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and continued negotiations on the POW question, offers to help anyone interested in polling their church, fraternal organization, union or neighborhood.



SLAVE LABOR DEPT. — We are waiting for the Times, News or Free Press to find new evidence of Soviet "slave labor" in Stalin's discussion of economic problems in which he foresaw as perspectives for the USSR:

"Doubling of the real wages of workers and at the same time a reduction in the work day from the present eight hours to 6 and then to 5."

"FREEDOM."—If the Michigan State Supreme Court, which okayed the Trucks Act, Hutcheson Act and opposed FEPC in any form, thinks that your union has any "Communists" as members then they say a union can't use then special sellout operation of theirs, the State Mediation Board. Most unions don't. We wonder how that stacks with Gov. Williams' idea of free trade unions.

PINBALLS.—Six members of the U. S. Supreme Court couldn't find anything in the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act to review for unconstitutionality, but could find time for a long review about pinball machines, pinball machines rate more than a strike of 4,000 DSR workers broken by Mayor Cobo last year. Property rights before human rights.

FEPC—How about your town following suit? Pontiac City Commission is in the final reading of a bill for an FEPC ordinance in that city. River Rouge will vote on an FEPC ordinance come Nov. 4.

SHAKEDOWN — Latest stickup of citizens here is to have cops pin thousands of tickets on workers' cars on 360 miles of streets from

2 a.m. to 6 a.m. beginning Nov. 15, because the streets must be kept cleared so snow can be shoveled away. How about that, Al Barbour, Mike Nowak, Gus Scholle and Walter Reuther? You may have garages for your cars, but workers don't. Will you ask for a public hearing on this?

TOO LATE — Walter Reuther and his Administrators, when they ruled over Ford Local 600, were just one day too late, last spring, in moving in to remove Negro Ford Axle Building representative George Smith from his post on the grounds he was a Communist. The day before the move to remove him brother Smith was taken to the hospital suffering from cancer and tuberculosis. He died recently.

BLOOD MONEY—If any of the old timers in UAW might have wondered what happened to "Socialist" Alan Strachan, this last week's issue of the Michigan CIO News has a mug of him sitting in Athens with officials of the fascist Greek government whose record of murdering thousands of Greek unionists and anti-fascist is known world wide. Strachan is the "labor" representative of the Marshall Plan to that bloody, murderous regime in Greece.

FINGERED—The Detroit News reports that CIO Packinghouse Workers leader Olga Zenchuk is being charged by the Federal Grand Jury with perjury in connection with Taft-Hartley affidavits. This is the same Grand Jury that returned the indictment on six Michigan peace fighters.

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SUN. P.M. KIDS PARTY

Miners Pay Fight Puts Old Parties on the Spot

— Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —

Vol. XVII, No. 43 28
In 2 Sections, Section 1

October 26, 1952
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



THE ELECTRIC CHAIR menaces the family of Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader, who was indicted on a frameup charge of murder this week. Shown above are Ward's two children, Douglas and Michael, Mrs June Ward, left, and her mother, Mrs. Birdie Morton.

'Write-In For Peace,' PP Urges

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Progressive Party this week launched an intensive write-in campaign for its candidates, Vincent Hallinan for President and Charlotta A. Bass for Vice President as "the only clear-cut way to vote for peace."

Hallinan, a San Francisco attorney, and Mrs. Bass, for 40 years publisher of the Negro weekly California Eagle, have repeatedly called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and continuing negotiations to reach a full armistice.

Party officials were also considering the announcement of preferences between Republican and Democratic candidates in some Illinois Congressional and other races where, according to State Director Jim Wishart, "any difference exists."

The write-in campaign, planning for which began when 41,000 signatures on its nominating petitions failed to win the party a place on

the Illinois ballot, includes:

- 100,000 copies of instructions on how to write in the names of the Progressives' candidates, 15,000 are being mailed to members and the rest distributed door-to-door, at street corner meetings and at meetings of trade unions, fraternal organizations, peace groups, etc.
- 50,000 postcards addressed to President Truman urging a cease-fire in Korea. Signers keep an attached explanation of how to write in the Hallinan-Bass ticket.
- 50,000 leaflets issued by the party's national office on the theme "Your vote can end the Korean war."
- Radio broadcasts on Sundays over WAAF, next Sunday at 5 p.m. and on Nov. 2 at 2:30 p.m.

'The Company Wants to Take Husband's Life'—Mrs. Ward

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—"I was never so proud of Harold Ward as I am right now."

June Ward, 29-year old wife of the Farm Equipment union leader framed on the charge of killing a Harvester Company scab, spoke the words thoughtfully.

"Just think," she added, "how important the Harvester Company must consider his leadership in the union, to have invested that \$10,000 reward in his frameup in order to remove him!"

"From the so-called evidence against him, how can anyone who reads a newspaper doubt that Harold is innocent—that it is nothing but a frameup?"

THE Wards' two sons, Michael, 7, and Douglas, 5, had been watching a television "Western" as we talked in the living room of their apartment at 8502 South Greenwood. Michael nodded at his mother's words. Their cowboy hero, "Hoppy," had just outwitted the town banker and his thugs in their plot to oust the heroine from her silver mine.

Michael smiled quietly at his mother continued: "The company isn't fighting just one man this time, they're fighting thou-

sands who stand with him. They can't beat him unless they beat the union too!"

THE story of the man whom Harvester is trying to railroad to the electric chair, with the aid of accomplices wearing the badge of Chicago police, unfolded as his wife talked.

Born in Jackson, Tenn., Harold Ward came to Chicago in his early youth. He and June met as students at DuSable High School on the South Side, and married soon after they were graduated. Employed by the Harvester Company in 1944, the young Negro worker became active in the then CIO Farm Equipment Worker Union.

"I resented the time he put in at the union hall at first," the young mother confessed, "but Harold insisted that our own children could not have a decent life unless there was a strong union for all farm equipment workers."

HIS fellow workers promoted Ward quickly to leadership in their local union, electing him financial secretary of Local 108. He stayed at his job in the plant as coremaker, but with increased union responsibilities took on battles beyond the immediate issues in his shop.

"Housing, civil rights, peace, he saw them all as part of the same fight for a better life for the working man," Mrs. Ward commented.

The housing crisis hit the young couple hard right after their second child was born. Unable, like thousands of other Negro families, to find adequate living space in this city notorious for its mob violence-enforced ghetto, they left their children with Ward's mother in St. Louis. For two years they lived separated from their sons, in a cramped room, while they hunted a home.

JUNE Ward went to work in a clerical job to help finance an apartment, and when they found the Greenwood Avenue rooms, the rent was so exorbitant that she remained at work, with her mother caring for the children.

Meanwhile, the Harvester unionists chose Harold Ward as their delegate to the International Peace Conference at the invitation of European trade unions. Scheduled originally in England, the meeting was switched to Warsaw, Poland, when British authorities barred it at the last minute.

Ward returned from a six-week visit in Poland and other European countries inspired

with the messages of workers he met there: "Tell Americans we must work together for world peace!"

"THERE was hardly a day or night after that that he didn't work for the union, and for peace, which he believes is the only guarantee that the union can live," Mrs. Ward told us.

"The police said they couldn't understand why he wasn't at home when they came here the Saturday after Foster was killed," she related. "I told them he was busy with the strike—but they never went where they could find him, at the union hall or on the picket line!"

THE busy strike leader was arrested only when he voluntarily reported to police headquarters with his attorney a few days later. The murdered William Foster, a union member himself, had told police before his death that he could not recognize his assailant.

Three of the four alleged witnesses to the assault, committed in the dark hours of early morning, could not identify Ward in the police lineup. But a fourth "witness," unknown to anyone but the company and the police, put the finger on Ward.

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Training Young Miners

Apprentices' rights to work, pay and health guarantees are an incontestable right in the Soviet Union. How young miners are trained.

Women Today

A weekly page devoted to the activities of women here and abroad. This week: an appeal to the conscience of America.

Also Columns And Features

On books, movies, labor, Negro affairs and other timely topics of the day.

IN THE MAGAZINE

WHO KILLED FOSTER?

Is Harvester Co. Above Suspicion?

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO.—Would a large corporation resort to murder in order to protect its profits?

The record answers a thundering "Yes!" to that question. The history of corporation violence includes uncounted repetitions of cases such as that of William M. Foster, with union men being framed on a false murder charge.

This has in fact become a pattern—a pattern so well established that a congressional committee described in detail.

THE LA FOLLETTE Committee, which conducted such an extensive probe of strikebreaking in the 1930s drew this shocking

HITS FRAMEUP OF NEGRO FE LEADER

CHICAGO.—Lashing the teamwork of the Harvester company and Chicago newspapers in the threatened legal lynching of Harold Ward, Peter B. Brown, veteran Negro packinghouse union leader, declared this week that "this is the first time you have ever offered a reward for the murder of a Negro."

In a letter to the Chicago Sun-Times released by the union, Brown asked: "Are you really concerned about Foster—or about helping to frame a union leader?" The letter attacks the paper's coverage of the murder of William Foster, a scab at International Harvester and the subsequent attempt to frame up Ward, financial secretary of striking FE-UE Local 108. A company offer of \$10,000 for the capture of the slayer played a major role in the use of killing as an anti-union weapon.

"I regret Foster's death—as I am sure every good citizen, including Harold Ward, does. All I can see in your blow-up of the case against Ward is that you are helping the International Harvester Company in its try at smashing the union," wrote Brown.

Brown scoffed at the "flimsy evidence" in the Ward case and wondered about the \$10,000 reward offered for Foster's slayer when there was never "offered a nickel reward for the murders of good union men killed by police and company thugs."

conclusion:

"The employer's interest in violence is that it shall, by being attributed to the workers, bring discredit to them, thus alienating public sympathy for their cause."

It would be difficult to find a clearer description of what has happened in the strike at International Harvester. This is an almost uncanny forecast of the death of Foster, of the indictment for murder of UE leader Harold Ward, of the strikebreaking hysteria provoked by Harvester based on this case.

THE LaFollette Committee went on to draw the parallel even sharper.

"Violence," the committee's report stated, "is provoked in order to obtain an injunction against the strikers."

Foster was found dead on Oct. 3. By Oct. 15, Harvester had succeeded in securing an injunction limiting picketing at the McCormick Works.

IN JANUARY, 1938, this congressional committee published a list of 2,500 leading American corporations which had been caught employing spies, thugs, men with criminal records, including murder. Prominently listed was International Harvester.

The fact is that among those corporations which have a record of lawlessness and of reprehensible acts based on profit-greed, Harvester is among the worst.

It has been cited by congressional committees and by government law enforcement agencies for crimes ranging from violation of the anti-trust laws to aiding the Nazi enemy of World War II.

THE HISTORY BOOKS recount the story of the "illegitimate birth" of this giant farm implement trust, of the patent stealing, the ruthless elimination of competition, its gouging of the farmers. The Chicago Tribune, in fact, once described how "rival machines were sabotaged with wrecking crews" hired by old Cyrus McCormick.

Over the decades, this company has been caught again and again in acts of lawlessness. By 1946, after the close of World War II, the Kilgore Committee disclosed that this firm enjoyed "close working agreements" with the Nazi government, operating plants in Germany and in Nazi-occupied territory and profiting on both sides in the war.

HOWEVER, the most damaging indictment against this company is in its labor relations, its 85-year record of violent anti-unionism and its readiness to use any means against its workers.

That record goes back beyond the Haymarket frameup, when Harvester workers were shot down in 1886 in a strike for the eight-hour day.

THE HISTORY includes the

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NOTICE

Because of other important events scheduled for the same time, the Illinois Edition of The Worker is postponing its forum, originally planned for next Friday. The new date will be announced soon.

CIO PARLEY

WASHINGTON (FP).—The CIO has issued its official call to the 14th constitutional convention, opening Nov. 17 in the Hotel Statler, Los Angeles.

Hallinan: 'Only PP Has Answer To Ending Slaughter in Korea'

CHICAGO.—Bloody fighting goes on in Korea because "big business interests which back both Stevenson and Eisenhower don't want to end the war," charged Progressive Party Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan in a radio address here over station WAAF.

Said Hallinan, "The most important question in this campaign is: How shall we end this intolerable war in Korea? My Republican and Democratic opponents give no answer to this question. Only the Progressive Party has a plan to end the Korean war at once."

It was Hallinan's second speech here in a week. Earlier, the PP candidate addressed an overflow rally in UE Hall. He told of his tour across the country and the

use of labor spies, company unions, strikebreaking firms and the employment of gangsters and criminals for union-busting purposes. The LaFollette Committee records, for example, that:

"Tom Trent, indicted by the Harlan County Grand Jury in 1934 for mayhem, malicious shooting and wounding, operating an automobile while drunk, and for being drunk in office, was employed as a peace officer in the company town of Bernham by the Wisconsin Steel Company, a subsidiary of the International Harvester Company."

Was it another Tom Trent who murdered William M. Foster on Oct. 3 in order to create a strikebreaking hysteria at Harvester?

THAT DISCOVERY could possibly be made by the Chicago police, if they were not so intent on aiding the strikebreaking attempts of Harvester and in framing UE leader Harold Ward.

The striking union, in replying to the Chicago Sun-Times, had this comment:

"Who wanted William M. Foster's death? We don't know the answer because each man leads a private life of his own. But we do know that Harvester had tried to exploit Foster's unfortunate death by using it as a reason for trying to incite a back-to-work movement in order to break our strike."

PERHAPS Harvester thought that by offering a \$10,000 award, they could direct the suspicion elsewhere.

But working people know only too well what a corporation like International Harvester will do to protect profits which last year netted \$87,000,000.

No. Side Peace Group Publishes Pamphlet on Disarmament Goals

CHICAGO.—A pledge by the U. S. government that it will not be the first to use atomic or bacterial weapons, conditioned on a similar guarantee by the USSR, is urged as one of a number of steps toward peace through disarmament in the "Intelligent Readers' Guide to Disarmament" published here by the North Side Chapter of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Citing "an accelerating arms race which, if unchecked, will inevitably lead to atomic war," the pamphlet proposes:

"We must change our policy of reliance on force and situations of strength to reliance upon diplomacy and negotiation."

"THAT we recognize that the basis for success in negotiation is the mutuality of interest of the U.S., the USSR and of all nations, in avoiding an atom bomb war."

"That the Baruch proposals (for

atomic energy control) are outmoded; that the concept of international ownership should be replaced with proposals for an adequate system of inspection and warning of possible violation; that the proposal for elimination of the veto power should be relinquished and be replaced with measures for strengthening the cooperation of the major powers with a view to restoring the peace-making functions of the UN."

CONTAINING a wealth of background information on the key problems of both conventional and atomic disarmament, the pamphlet concludes with a section on "What You Can Do," suggesting discussion of disarmament with neighbors and in organizations; letters to government officials, legislators and the press; support to peace organizations.

Copies of the pamphlet are available from the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives at 30 N. Dearborn.

warm reception by audiences everywhere.

"THERE is no hostility to the Progressive Party among the people," he said, "only dismay that we are as yet so small to serve as a vehicle for their sentiments."

PP Secretary C. B. Baldwin announced at the meeting that Hallinan had committed his services for two more years of work in strengthening the party.

Discussing the candidates of the two old parties, Hallinan declared: "If there be a distinction between these parties, it is not so valuable that it be purchased at the cost of an independent political movement which is the hope of America and of the world."

IN HIS radio talk, Hallinan stressed the party's demand for ending the fighting in Korea now and settling the prisoner of war issue by negotiations. He said:

"I have asked both Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson to join me in urging the adoption of this simple practical plan. Neither of them has replied."

"What is behind this bipartisan conspiracy to prolong the Korean war? Why do both of my opponents refuse to accept the Progressive Party's simple, practical and honorable proposal, which could end the fighting and stop the

killing tomorrow?"

HALLINAN answered his question: "Big business has made enormous profits out of the blood and suffering in Korea. In the two years since Korea the big corporations have increased their profits by more than 20 billion dollars. Along with bigger profits they received 20 billion dollars worth of new plants and equipment as gifts from the government—given out of your tax dollars."

At the conclusion of the broadcast, James Wishart, Progressive Party State Director, pledged Hallinan and his Vice-Presidential running mate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, that the party will put forth every effort to secure a large write-in vote in Illinois.

The next Progressive broadcast is scheduled over WAAF for 5 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 26. On Nov. 2, the Progressive Forum will be heard at 2:30 p.m.



SCENE from the film, "New China," a brilliant documentary, being shown Nov. 14, 15, 16, 8:30 p.m., and at a 2:30 p.m. matinee on Nov. 16 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. The showings, marking a premiere of this film in Chicago, are under auspices of the American Peace Crusade.

Here's the best way to spend a dollar!

"IN BATTLE FOR PEACE"

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

\$1.00

"WE CAN BE FRIENDS"

By CARL MARZANI

\$1.00

Modern Book Store

64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914

DE 2-6552

Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN FITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 60-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination.

They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . "in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany." He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and is attempting to extend it to China."

It is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

"(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

"(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

"(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance"; pointed out "the U. S. is the one more or less influential" . . .

(Continued on Page 6)

Peace Vigil at UN Asks for Cease-fire

THE glass and steel structure of the United Nations building towers into the skyline at the East River and 42nd Street in New York. Around six o'clock Monday night, it was completely dark outside, and a cold wind blew in from the north. Across the street from the UN building a line of people on the west side of First Avenue carrying lighted candles and placards grew and grew until it filled the sidewalk from 42nd to 44th St.

The placards read "STOP KILLING IN KOREA NOW—KEEP NEGOTIATING." The demonstration was sponsored by the New York Peace Institute. Workers came right from their shops and started marching at 5:30 p.m. At six, the police sergeant in charge of the police detail officially estimated that 2,000 New Yorkers were on the line. In another hour there was at least a complete turnover, as the trade unionists who had come straight from work departed to be replaced by a growing swell of people arriving from the communities. Five thousand was a conservative estimate for this

massive expression of the peoples' horror at the senseless continuation of the slaughter in Korea.

AN INTERESTING THING happened in the UN building during the demonstration. A group of employees looking out the huge windows and seeing the winding, light-bearing crowd marching, jumped to the conclusion that there had been a truce reached in Korea, that the war was over and this was a celebration. The little story about this in the New York Times the next morning said:

"They stopped work and began to sing and jump with excitement. Some of the girls broke into tears. That is how people feel about peace in Korea!"

A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, and

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of bypassers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown as the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952."

"Dear Manny": "Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.

"My mother was here today

and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design? that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookslips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

"(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.

"(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.

"(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be? Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,"

"Julie."

Harvester Workers Hit Back At Picket Ban, Frameup Move

CHICAGO.—A court injunction limiting picketing at McCormick Works—the latest in a chain of strikebreaking moves at Harvester—made no dent this week in the solidarity which has kept eight plants in the farm implement chain shut down tight for nine weeks. Strikers fought back in the reali-

Harvester Co. Fires 250 More Workers at Runaway Twine Mill

CHICAGO.—In a further display of its callous, profits-first attitude to employees, International Harvester this week discharged another 250 workers at the McCormick Twine Mill as its runaway to the low-wage area of New Orleans continued.

The move was in outright violation of pious public statements made in August that the company would not effect further discharges before December, and reduces the production personnel from its original 865 to 170.

The 865 Twine workers, members of FE-UE Local 141, had a combined Harvester seniority of over 10,000 years. Refusal of the company to negotiate future jobs for displaced workers, whose seniority runs to 50 years, provoked widely publicized protest demonstrations at the Twine Mill in July and August.

GERALD FIELDE, director of the Farm Equipment-UE Harvester Conference Board, charged Harvester management with "taking advantage of the strike in the other IH plants to hasten Twine Mill layoffs."

"Jobs for the twine workers," Fielde said, "are a strike issue. The company refused to give consideration to their years of Harvester service, and it is the intention of our union to negotiate jobs in other Chicago IH plants for these men and women who have given their most productive years in Harvester."

"We especially charge the company and its president, John L. McCaffrey, with striking a calculated blow at the Negro people of Chicago—for there simply are no comparable, upgraded jobs for

State AFL Acts On Pay Demands

Delegates returned this week from the Illinois State Federation of Labor's annual convention in Springfield with a program of contract demands to take into their negotiations, including a Monday-through-Friday basic work week.

In addition to premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work, AFL affiliates will be seeking paid holidays with "extra provisions" when holidays are worked; automatic wage and job promotions instead of merit promotions; and simplification of wage job classifications and rates.

The executive board's report to the representatives of the million-member ISFL warned: "No one needs to be an economist to see that with war and defense now accounting for one-third of all business, prosperity is being held up with an artificial prop."

Caution in accepting health and welfare plans in place of pay increases was urged by the convention, which also took a wary attitude on incentive and piecework systems.

the displaced Twine workers in Chicago industry."

Owing to the special situation affecting the Twine Mill, the workers have not been on strike with the other IH workers, Fielde said.

"If Harvester had not deliberately prolonged the strike by strike-breaking maneuvers, new jobs for these displaced workers could easily have been negotiated before this latest tragic layoffs," declared.

Loop Poll on Korean War Brings Strong Chorus of 'Peace Now!'

A poll of public opinion on the Korean question, in the State Street area of Chicago during Saturday's noontime rush hour, revealed a majority of passers-by in favor of a cease-fire now. During only one hour of polling in the Loop by a dozen women, members of Chicago Women for Peace, the question "Do you favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea and resumption of negotiations to settle all differences?" brought the following answers: 264 YES, 5 NO. There were none undecided, final tabulations showed.

Every one expressed an interest in voting, according to the women taking the poll, most of them mothers themselves. A man just back from Korea and released from service, said: "By all means I'll vote for Peace." Mothers with sons in service showed special interest in voting.

One woman was so eager to vote for a cease-fire she asked if she could vote twice, adding sadly: "I have two sons in Korea. Sure I'll vote to stop the shooting there." Frequent comments were: "I'll do anything for Peace" and "We shouldn't have gone there (Korea) in the first place."

Ward Case

(Continued from Page 1)

The solidarity of their neighbors and friends, the offers of help from complete strangers, the rallying of all the union's forces behind Ward's defense, and above all, the reaction of Ward himself, since his arrest, are the things which make his wife feel "prouder than ever" of her husband.

"EVEN in jail, he's not worried about himself, but about how the strike is going, and about prisoners he's found there

who need help," she said. "He fills me with courage and confidence every time I visit him."

What help does the imprisoned union leader need? June Ward's answer was quick.

"The only help Harold asks is support for the Harvester strikers. The company would like to take his life, as an example to others who might dare to lead workers as he does."

"He knows that his life and the life of the union are one and the same thing now. Help win the strike, and Harold Ward's freedom will be won, too!"

Deportation Victim Seized In Stagey Midnight Raid

CHICAGO.—The Justice Department presented a bitter wedding anniversary "gift" to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Brzovich Wednesday night, Oct. 15.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service seized 62-year-old Mr. Brzovich, a non-citizen, in deportation proceedings on the eve of their 30th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Brzovich were returning from a choir rehearsal, talking of plans to have a quiet dinner the next day with their son and his wife in celebration of the occasion, and had just reached their front door when the waiting agents took him. He is being held in Cook County jail under provisions of the McCarran Law.

IRVING C. STEINBERG, Mr. Brzovich's attorney, protested the excessive \$5,000 bail set, but was

refused reduction by immigration officials here.

A native of Yugoslavia, Mr. Brzovich has been a resident of the U. S. for 41 years. He has lived in Chicago with his family for over 20 years, and is employed at Praga Press as a maintenance man.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, cooperating in efforts to secure Mr. Brzovich's freedom, stated:

"The arrest and jailing of Mr. Brzovich is a vicious action which can have no other motive than to continue the deportation hysteria and harass and attempt to intimidate thousands of foreign-born Americans."

"IT WAS cruel and unnecessary to make a midnight raid on the Brzovich home. Immigration agents easily could have inquired

old police trick to use the threat of prosecution to force such a person to act as a fingerman."

BURNS reported "a terrific desire among all the workers to assist in fighting this frame-up." He said Kem Born, an international representative at the McCormick local, was being assigned the full-time job of mobilizing a national campaign to defend Ward.

Having already secured court injunctions at four of its eight struck plants, the Harvester company pulled another weapon out of its strikebreaking arsenal, sending letters to workers laid off before the strike, threatening that their unemployment compensation would be cut off if they did not come back to work.

The union fought for and won the right of such workers to unemployment compensation even though they refuse to cross picket lines, and has had to assure many who have called in that the company letter is only a bluff.

GRANT W. OAKES, treasurer of the union's National Harvester Welfare Committee, addressed an appeal to all friends of labor to support the strike.

"As you can well imagine," wrote Oakes, "a strike of 30,000 involves countless food, rent, medical and hardship cases, and the Harvester men and women, fighting courageously for a decent future for all, seriously need your financial help." Cash and food contributions, stated Oakes, should be brought to the union's headquarters at 37 S. Ashland.

As the bad weather cut into the thin ranks of scabs early in the week, the union revealed some of the gimmicks Harvester is using to make it look like production is going on in their strike-bound plants:

Tar paper is being burned in furnaces, producing thick, black smoke from the chimneys.

Foremen and office workers cavort about the yards in work clothes, pretending to be very busy, while empty trucks covered with tarpaulins drive between buildings.

Lights are kept on everywhere, although no workers are present and forge hammers pound ceaselessly, clanging their empty jaws.

Picket Sears Store to Crack Discrimination

CHICAGO.—Picketing against job discrimination by Sears-Roebuck here was augmented this week when the Chicago Labor Council threw a line around the company's downtown store at State and Van Buren on Monday night.

Saturday picketing, begun on Oct. 11, is continuing from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and there will be a line every Monday from 5 to 9 p.m. By next week the CNLC hopes to extend the Saturday picketing to 5:30 p.m.

Leaflet distributions at the picket line and in the Negro community urge that shoppers boycott Sears until jimcrow is abolished in the sales and clerical departments.

ABOUT 100 pickets were reported on the line last week by CNLC chairman Sam Parks, who described the response of the downtown shoppers, many of whom did not enter the store, as "wholesome." No negotiations are in progress.

The campaign against Sears' discriminatory hiring policies in Chicago follows victories won by the Negro Labor Council in getting Negro workers hired by the giant chain's Cleveland and San Francisco outlets. The Council is fighting nationally for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers.

Results in this campaign for 100,000 job and next steps in carrying it through will be one of the main points on the agenda of the national councils forthcoming convention in Cleveland, November 21-23. Goal for attendance from the Chicago area is 400, according to Parks.

CHEAT ON PAY

WASHINGTON (FP).—The National Agricultural Workers Union (AWU), in protests to the Labor Department and Mexican embassy, charges California truck growers are cheating workers out of \$7,000 a week by illegal deductions from wages.

What's On?

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CALLING all North Siders: Hold Friday evening, Oct. 31 open. Provocative and lively discussion on "How to Vote for Peace" at Ben Mittleman Centre, Hirsch and Talman Aves., 8 p.m.

PREMIERE Showing in Chicago—Color Film, New China, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Nov. 14-15-16—3 p.m. Special matinee showing Nov. 18. Auspices: APC. Donation \$1.

8 P.M. SATURDAY—Oct. 25—"Significance of Recent Political Documents from the USSR"—Hear Theodore Mayer, Adm. Sec'y, National Council American-Soviet Friendship, at Russian-American Center, 1628 W. Division St. Donation \$50.

NOV. 8TH. Hold 1st Open 2nd Annual Halloween Costume Party and Ball. Pull out that old tux and evening gown—dress it up and get set for a high time. Dancing. Refreshments—the works! Ausp: ILL. F.P. \$1 with costume, \$1.25 without.

TENANTS ANNUAL BROU—Help fight the Rent Censors! Sat. Oct. 25, 9 a.m. Viking Hall, 3257 N. Sheffield. Music, dancing, games. Showing of "Time for Greatness." Ausp: North Side Tenants Council. Donation \$50.

"THE GOVERNMENT TODAY"—"Scientific Controversies in the USSR"—The truth about the controversies in biology, genetics, physiology, etc. Leading authority will lecture on the above subject on Friday, Oct. 31, at 68 W. Washington, Room 50. Ausp: Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Donation \$50.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

American Labor Party Rally At Madison Sq. Mon. Night

Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidates for President and Vice-President, will head the speakers' list at the American Labor Party's major 1952 election rally at Madison Square Garden, Monday, Oct. 27, at 7:30 p.m.

New Yorkers will also hear at the big Garden rally Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senate; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the ALP; Manuel Medina, ALP candidate for State Assembly, 14th A.D., Manhattan, and Manila Morris, steward, District 65, Distributive Workers.

— Detailed Story on Page 9 —

Make Your Vote Count for Peace

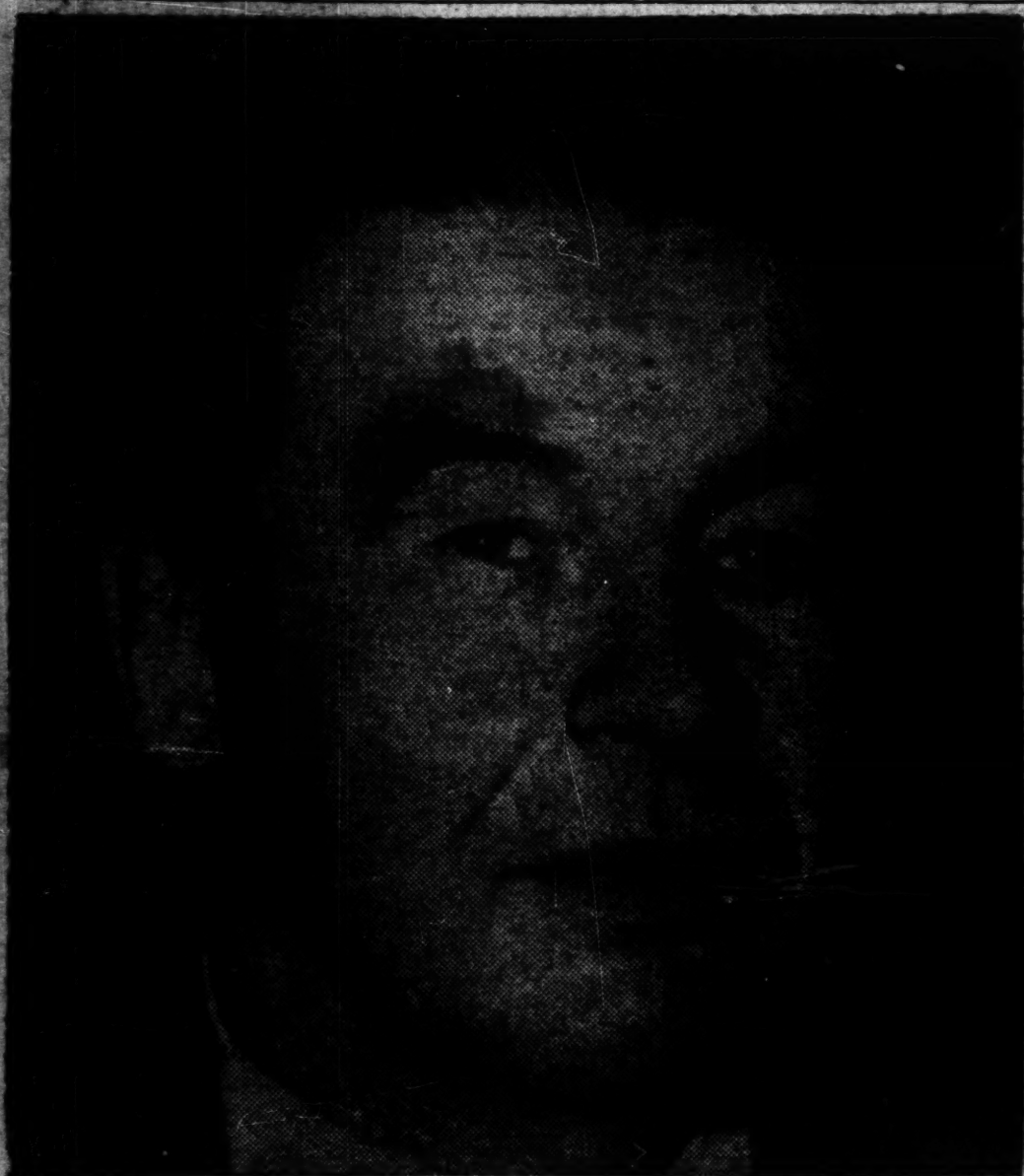
—Four Pages on the New York Elections

—Harlem Wants to Free and Elect Davis

—Gerson's Campaign Challenges McCarthyism

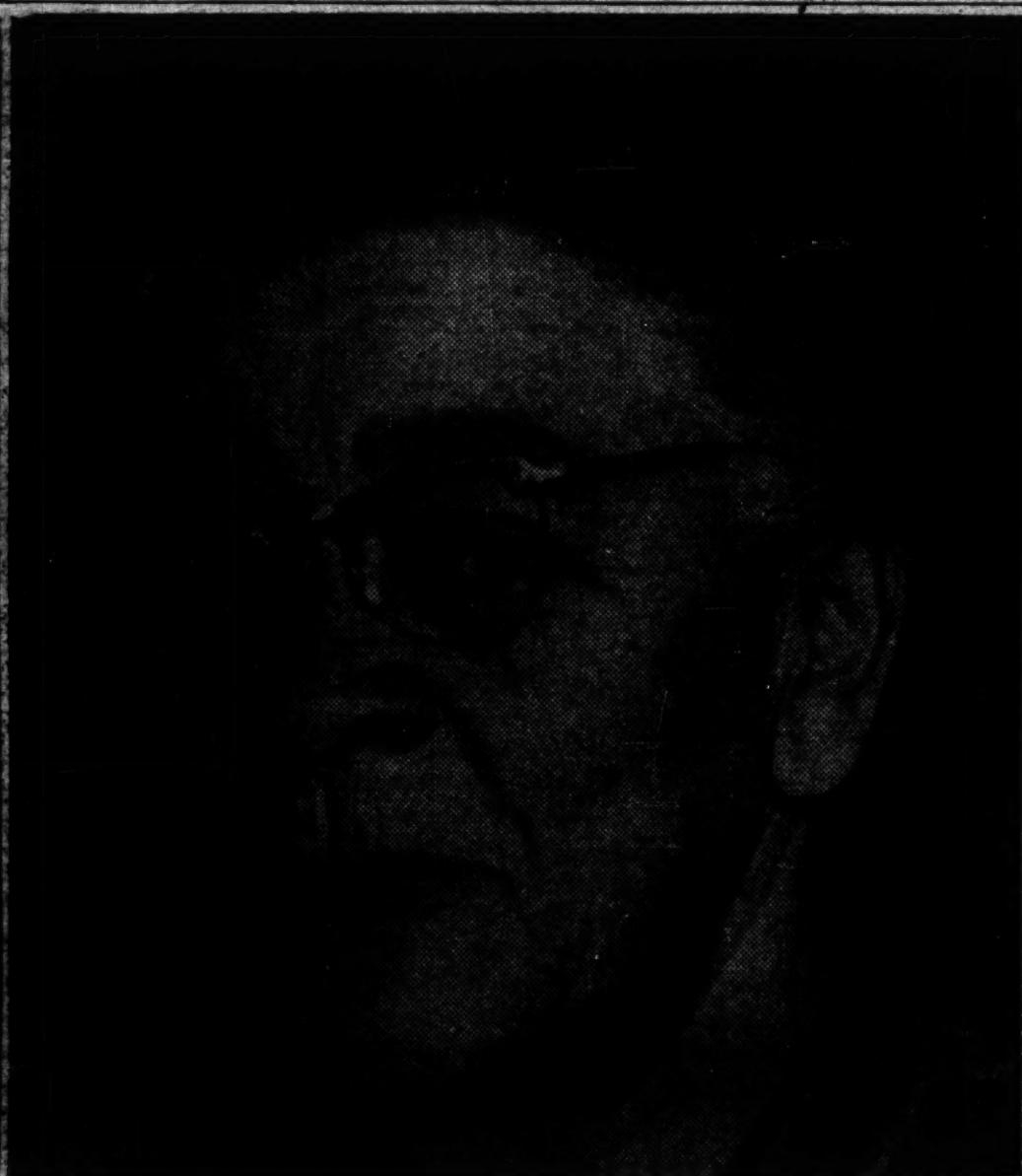
—Articles on Labor and Negro Candidates

—See stories on pages 4, 5, 8 and 9, and editorial on page 7—



VINCENT HALLINAN

Progressive Party candidate for President
Noted attorney who was sentenced to prison this summer for his forthright defense of labor leader Harry Bridges.



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President.
Distinguished Negro woman leader and former publisher of the California Eagle, a leading Negro newspaper.

'The Company Wants to Take My Husband's Life,' Says Wife of Farm Equipment Union Leader

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—"I was never so proud of Harold Ward as I am right now."

June Ward, 29-year old wife of the Farm Equipment union leader framed on the charge of killing a Harvester Company scab, spoke the words thoughtfully.

"Just think," she added, "how important the Harvester Company must consider his leadership in the union, to have invested that \$10,000 reward in his frameup in order to remove him!"

"From the so-called evidence against him, how can anyone who reads a newspaper doubt that Harold is innocent—that it is nothing but a frameup?"

THE Wards' two sons, Michael, 7, and Douglas, 5, had been watching a television "Western" as we talked in the

living room of their apartment at 6502 South Greenwood. Michael nodded at his mother's words. Their cowboy hero, "Hoppy," had just outwitted the town banker and his thugs in their plot to oust the heroine from her silver mine.

Michael smiled quietly as his mother continued: "The company isn't fighting just one man this time, they're fighting thousands who stand with him. They can't beat him unless they beat the union too!"

THE story of the man whom Harvester is trying to railroad to the electric chair, with the aid of accomplices wearing the badge of Chicago police, unfolded as his wife talked.

Born in Jackson, Tenn., Harold Ward came to Chicago in his early youth. He and June met as students at DuSable High School on the South Side, and

married soon after they were graduated. Employed by the Harvester Company in 1944, the young Negro worker became active in the then CIO Farm Equipment Worker Union.

"I resented the time he put in at the union hall at first," the young mother confessed, "but Harold insisted that our own children could not have a decent life unless there was a strong union for all farm equipment workers."

HIS fellow workers promoted Ward quickly to leadership in their local union, electing him financial secretary of Local 108. He stayed at his job in the plant as coremaker, but with increased union responsibilities took on battles beyond the immediate issues in his shop.

"Housing, civil rights, peace, he saw them all as part of the

same fight for a better life for the working man," Mrs. Ward commented.

The housing crisis hit the young couple hard right after their second child was born. Unable, like thousands of other Negro families, to find adequate living space in this city notorious for its mob violence-enforced ghetto, they left their children with Ward's mother in St. Louis. For two years they lived separated from their sons, in a cramped room, while they hunted a home.

JUNE Ward went to work in a clerical job to help finance an apartment, and when they found the Greenwood Avenue rooms, the rent was so exorbitant that she remained at work, with her mother caring for the children.

Meanwhile, the Harvester (Continued on Back Page)

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The Issue Is Peace

There is only one way to vote against the death-dealing policies of Eisenhower and Stevenson. Cast your ballot for Hallinan and Bass on the Progressive Party ticket.

Asian Peace Conference

Half of mankind is in those 67 countries from which 400 delegates met in Peking for restoring and preserving the peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

Jailings Anger Detroiters

The government is having a tough time trying to get Detroiters worked up against the working class leaders arrested under the Smith Act. People boldly display their respect and friendship for the accused.

Also Columns And Features

On books, movies, labor, Negro affairs and other timely topics of the day.

IN THE MAGAZINE.

Koreans Ask UN Hear Them As Cease-fire Is Pressed

By JOHN FITTMAN

A PROPOSAL for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a new demand to be heard from the Korean Democratic People's Republic were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

Since they convened Oct. 14, the 60-member states of the UN had heard a number of speeches deploring the conditions of underdeveloped countries and the colonialism and racism which tried to deprive the peoples of these lands of their right to self-determination.

They had witnessed a procedural battle in which the racist bloc—which was also the colony-exploiting powers of the aggressive North Atlantic war bloc—had received a sound thrashing on the issue of racist persecution by the Malanazi government of South Africa.

THE FIRST few days' debates had foreshadowed future serious treatment of the Korean War, the rights of peoples in underdeveloped territories to self-determination, and the world struggle against chauvinism and especially its white supremacist variety.

In addition, it seemed probable that changes in the previous alignments of countries would take place. While the first votes showed the old voting machine of the Washington-dominated bloc of imperialist powers was still in command, they also indicated that on some issues this voting machine would no longer function.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate. To those Americans who hoped the Truman Administration would take some action before the Nov. 4 election to help the chances of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Acheson's broadside was a profound disappointment.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said. "We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved."

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it. "We must convince the aggressor that continued fighting in Korea will cost him more than he can gain," said Acheson. "This means the training and commitment of troops; it means food, clothing, material, money. I urge every member of the United Nations to look to its responsibility to support the common action in Korea."

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace" . . . expressed . . . in the relations of the United States with the countries of Western Europe, in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the remilitarization of Western Germany. He mentioned Washington's machinations in the Balkans, the Near and Middle East. "In the Far East," he said, "the United States is waging war in Korea and

is attempting to extend it to China; it is also setting up a Pacific Pact and is now carrying out the remilitarization of Japan."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

"(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

"(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

"(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unifi-

cation to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position. And on Monday, Czechoslovakia threw its weight behind the plan for an immediate cease-fire and restoration of peace to Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance"; pointed out "the U.S. is the one more or less influen-

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Peace Vigil at UN Asks for Cease-fire

THE glass and steel structure of the United Nations building towers into the skyline at the East River and 42nd Street in New York. Around six o'clock Monday night, it was completely dark outside, and a cold wind blew in from the north. Across the street from the UN building a line of people on the west side of First Avenue carrying lighted candles and placards grew and grew until it filled the sidewalk from 42nd to 44th St.

The placards read "STOP KILLING IN KOREA NOW—KEEP NEGOTIATING." The demonstration was sponsored by the New York Peace Institute. Workers came right from their shops and started marching at 5:30 p.m. At six, the police sergeant in charge of the police detail officially estimated that 2,000 New Yorkers were on the line. In another hour there was at least a complete turnover, as the trade unionists who had come straight from work departed to be replaced by a growing swell of people arriving from the communities. Five thousand was a conservative estimate for this

massive expression of the peoples' horror at the senseless continuation of the slaughter in Korea.

AN INTERESTING THING happened in the UN building during the demonstration. A group of employees looking out the huge windows and seeing the winding, light-bearing crowd marching, jumped to the conclusion that there had been a truce reached in Korea, that the war was over and this was a celebration. The little story about this in the New York Times the next morning said:

"They stopped work and began to sing and jump with excitement. Some of the girls broke into tears."

That is how people feel about peace in Korea!

A CONSTANT STREAM of UN workers filed past the demonstration. Many stopped to regard it solemnly for a long while before walking on. Other passers-by were unanimous in their reaction. This reporter saw a middle-aged woman stop, look in some surprise at the demonstration, spell



MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION to the UN General Assembly are shown as the seventh annual meeting of the Assembly got under way in New York. (Left to right): V. A. Zorin, Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky.

Rosenberg Writes from the Death House

'Let Us Hear the People's Answer'

Julius Rosenberg, victim, along with his wife, Ethel, of a frameup trial held in an atmosphere of war and anti-Communist hysteria, wrote the following letter from the death house at Sing Sing Prison to his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, on the day that the Supreme Court refused to review the frameup death sentence passed on the young couple:

"Oct. 13, 1952"

"Dear Manny":
"Columbus Day is celebrated today commemorating the discovery of our great country. This day also the people of our land can hang their heads in shame because the Supreme Court has done away with any pretense of giving us a fair shake by refusing to review the legal merits of our case. Make haste, they are saying, do away with the Rosenbergs for the issues in our case are too hot to handle. While we still have life, we, you and all our friends must not stop exposing this foul political frameup. In spite of this latest blow I am still confident that the American people will not let this miscarriage of justice stand.

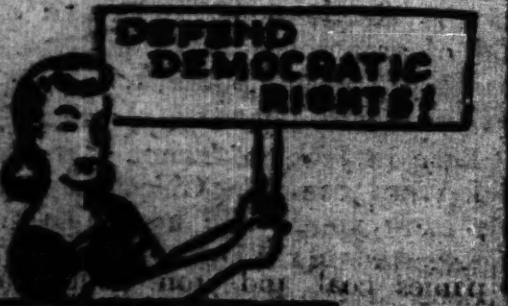
"My mother was here today

out with her lips the slogan on a placard "End the Killing in Korea Now," ask timidly "Is it all right for anyone to just walk in along with them?" and join the demonstration.

PRAYERS for peace led at the demonstration's conclusion by Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, and Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Except for the little mention in the Times, the New York press ignored this news story. They are afraid, of course, to even put into print the shattering logic with which 99 percent of the American people would agree—stop the killing over the last remaining issue, and negotiate it in peace.

But the papers couldn't stop the thousands of bypassers from seeing, agreeing, and in some cases joining . . . any more than they can stop the peoples' growing clamor for peace now.



and because I would not be able to go home with her I did not tell her of the court's denial of our petition. She is lonely and needs friends and comfort now. I hope the family and our friends will surround her with the encouragement she needs.

"A very peculiar thing happened today and I think it is very significant. Every Monday morning at breakfast time we turn in our old Sing Sing library books and they send us new ones, which usually come back about 10 a.m. the same day. Up until now I've received a fairly wide selection of novels, the kind one would pick at random from a library shelf. Lo and behold! Could it be some design that I received the following three new books as about 10 a.m. this morning before the decision and I noted from the stamped bookclips that I am the first one that got these books. They are:

- "(1) I Led 3 Lives by Herbert A. Philbrick.
- "(2) The Life We Prize by Elton Trueblood.
- "(3) The Story of America by Hendrik van Loon.

"How naive can one be! Know, gentlemen, whoever you are, I am innocent and I will not crawl or betray my principles and continue to fight for freedom and decency.

"I guess I'll have to contain myself until I see Ethel this coming Wednesday so that together we can find in each other the renewed strength to meet the difficult road ahead. I am sure that our friends and family will do everything to shelter our children, with their love and understanding, from the cruel danger that threatens to make them orphans.

"I am positive you will do everything in your power to continue fighting till we are completely vindicated. It seems to me that it is more than a coincidence that this adverse decision is handed down at the beginning of the new United Nations General Assembly session and in the midst of a bitter election campaign. We are hopefully awaiting the answer that the court of public opinion will give.

"Of course, all my thoughts are of Ethel and the children and in all candor I must tell you that because of them and all that they mean to me I face the future with confidence, courage and perspective.

"Let us hear the people's answer."

"As ever,"



Wage Board's pay cut order will make "the children suffer" says miner's wife, Mrs. R. Colbert, shown with five of her seven children at her home in Harmarville, Pa.

Labor Rallies to Support Miners

THE LABOR MOVEMENT, crossing its many dividing lines, is rallying behind the striking coal miners who are spearheading the fight to smash the wage freeze. Fully aware

that his own union's current effort to break into the five-year contract which ties wages to the government's cost of living index, Walter Reuther rapped the demands of Michigan's Senator Ferguson for use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the miners. He rapped the Wage Stabilization Board's effort to slash 40 cents off the \$1.90 a day the miners won charging that big business interests "already wrecked stabilization."

JAME McLEISH, head of the New York-New Jersey District of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, wired full backing to John L. Lewis, as have many other sections of the UE.

Vincent Hallinan rapped the WSB's action and challenged Gov. Stevenson and Gen. Eisenhower to take a stand on the wage cut. The Progressive Party's supporters and organizations everywhere were quick to rally to the support of the miners.

IN DETROIT, where the auto workers are pressing for a breakthrough the WSB's "ceiling" if they are to get any improvements, were quick to see their common fight with the miners. Local offi-

cials and shop stewards in statements to William Allan of the Michigan edition of The Worker were unanimous in their call for all-out backing to the miners and condemnation of the Democratic administration for the ruling.

John L. Lewis, meanwhile, in a letter to Harry M. Moses, U. S. Steel executive and spokesman for the coal operators, put the "sanctity of the contract" issue squarely in the lap of the coal operators, demanding that they signed the pact and must honor it. The mine union's head wrote the WSB's ruling is attempted "thievery" of milk from the children of the miners.

LEWIS' LETTER:

"Your letter. We have a contract. It is with your association. It is complete. It speaks for itself. You signed it. It was negotiated in the American way—through collective bargaining. It is as pure as a sheep's heart."

"Now comes the attempt to dismember it. Four agents of the National Association of Manufacturers, aided by a professor from the Harvard Law School and his timid trio dilletante associates, form

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'Stick till We Win,' Coalminers Say

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

A PRIDE in their union and a confidence in their strength rings through everything the miners in the Allegheny Valley told me on a survey through the mine fields.

The solidarity of these men, whose fathers fought the coal operators and government strike-breakers before them, is an inspiration to the whole labor movement.

And how the miners laugh when anyone asks them whether they'll stick until they get the whole \$1.90 a day raise that their contract with the coal operators provides.

Negro and white miners laugh together. They think such a question is silly.

"Will we stick? Why naturally," a young Negro father replied at the Republic Steel Co.'s mine at Indianola, while his four children made a slim lunch of some canned spaghetti. There was nothing else

to eat; just a very little canned spaghetti, for the family was preparing for a long battle.

THE INDIANOLA MINE has been working only three days a week since the shutdown caused by the steel strike and the 10-day memorial for mine disaster victims. And it was working only part-time before. But this miner, whom we talked to at random, knows why he has to fight.

We won't let the government cut our wages, he explained. Then the Negro miner talked for an hour about what the union has done for himself and his fellow workers.

"A father never used to see his children all week before the union came back in 1933," he explained. "He worked from sunrise to sunset. He brought nothing home on pay day. And the companies coal and iron police ran

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Hallinan Tells Truman How to End Korea War

By ROB F. HALL

GHOSTS haunted the national election campaign last week. They were the spirits of American youth killed in the Korean war—and of those who will be killed if truce talks are not resumed. Adlai Stevenson looked right through the spectres, pretending they weren't there, and went on talking.

Gen. Eisenhower having made numerous speeches during the previous week in which he claimed he was the man who would end the Korean war, has avoided the subject since he started his eastern tour.

BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, who is most zealous in defending his own political hypocrisy, was determined that Eisenhower should not get away with this obvious fraud.

Eisenhower "has been my military adviser ever since I appointed him chief of staff," Truman said Oct. 16 at Hartford. "If he knows a remedy it's his duty to come and tell me what it is and save lives right now."

The general declined to comment on Truman's statement.

In the game of politics, Ike is charged with a fumble and Truman is credited with a long and tricky end run.

But there was one candidate on hand who does not regard politics as a game nor the Korean war issue as a political football. He is Vincent Hallinan, standard bearer of the Progressive Party.

FROM CLEVELAND Hallinan wired Truman:

"Yesterday you challenged Gen. Eisenhower to tell you of any plan that he has to end the Korean war and save lives now. You will get no answer from the general. But the American people are directing a challenge to YOU, Mr. President."

"The only issue blocking a truce in Korea is the manner in which prisoners of war are to be exchanged. No war in history has ever been fought over that issue. To continue the fighting over that question is useless, senseless and brutal."

"You have it in your power to end the war at once. The American people challenge you to explain your refusal to do so."

"The Progressive Party has repeatedly proposed a plan to end the killing. We say, agree to an immediate cease-fire at the demarcation line already agreed upon. Settle the Prisoner of War issue by peaceful negotiation after the fighting has been stopped."

"Americans are disgusted and angered by the efforts of the politicians of both old parties to make political capital out of the 121,000 American casualties in Korea while none of them has any proposal to stop the killing. If you seriously want to save lives and not merely win votes you can do so by instructing the American negotiators in Korea to propose an immediate cease-fire on the basis of the Progressive Party's simple, practical and honorable plan."

"I urge you to do so at once."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN did not give Hallinan a direct answer. But an answer came. It came first through Gen. Mark Clark, Truman's commander in the Far East.

In a letter dated Oct. 20, and addressed to Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-Huai, commanders of the North Korean and Chinese volunteer forces, Gen. Clark brushed aside the proposal to resume truce talks.

THESE TWO commanders on Oct. 16 had written Clark requesting:

"1. That the unreasonable action of breaking off the armistice negotiations taken by your delegation be reversed immediately;

"2. That total repatriation of war prisoners must be carried out

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WASHINGTON.

What Part Is Labor Playing in Elections?

By GEORGE MORRIS

DETROIT.

THE CANDIDATES are bombarding the voters with a greater volume of oratory than in any previous campaign, but, unfortunately, there isn't very much evidence of an organized pressure and influence upon the Democratic candidates that were given labor and other popular endorsement.

That, at least, was the impression I gained during a visit to Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit.

There is, unquestionably, a move of popular but unorganized, pressure on issues in this campaign to which the candidates of both parties have been forced to yield some. In the mid-western states, especially, there is a contest on to catch the vote of the pro-peace sentiment. And we have seen how both parties resort to equally demagogic tactics to catch support on civil rights. But their respect for the unorganized pressure only indicates how much higher the level of the campaign could be if there was more organized pressure.

GOV. STEVENSON and his campaigners, have not stressed very strongly the issues upon which they won the endorsement of labor and Negro organizations. He leans heavily upon those organizations to win and they are trying to sell him as one better than Eisenhower. But it must be admitted, as has been indicated in what I saw, that there isn't very much of an effort on the part of those organizations to make him come through with greater emphasis

on the issues closest to their hearts.

There is a technical aspect of this campaign that may partly explain the situation as it affects labor and many Negro organizations. This is the first presidential campaign that depends heavily on TV. The candidates and their campaigners face the voters, and perform in their very sitting rooms, but the voters cannot talk back to the candidates or in any way show their pleasure or displeasure on the course of the campaign.

THE BIG MONEY interests back of the two parties of Wall Street, cornering all the TV time within reach, obviously see in the expensive weapon a way to monopolize electioneering. They see it as a way to get to each individual voter without depending on a mass of door-bell ringers and big rallies. Many of their candidates also have less interest in the labor and Negro organizations which is an important source of campaign workers for them.

This development of "electronic" campaigning, it seems, has also had an influence upon labor. There is less door-bell ringing and similar type of activity and a lesser of the influence of thousands of campaign workers upon the candidates they work for. The candidates, unless they be of local level, don't feel much of the pressure of their active workers.

MOST UNIONS and their political arms like the CIO-PAC and the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, are also concentrating effort on a series of TV

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OLD PARTIES IGNORE NEEDS OF NEGROES, SAYS MRS. BASS

RICHMOND, Va.

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party speaking over the radio here, charged that both Eisenhower and Stevenson had spent their entire campaign courting the Dixiecrat vote and ignoring the Negro voter both North and South. Mrs. Bass declared, "Only a vote for the Progressive Party in 1952 is a vote for civil rights and peace."

"I feel great pride in appearing before the people of Richmond as the first woman in our history, no less the first Negro woman, ever to be nominated as a candidate for the second highest office in our land," she said.

"I want to talk to you about the grave problems we face in this election year. We are in a war that politicians would play down as a 'police action.' But it is no 'police action' when 120,000 casualties have been suffered. It is no 'police action' when 120,000 American families grieve the loss or injury of sons, husbands, and loved ones."

"Only the Progressive Party, my party—the people's party for which my great and good friend Senora Lawson and I ask your support—has a simple plan to end the Korean war at once. We say: end the fighting now at the line already agreed on. Talk out the differences

later, after the killing has been stopped.

The Republicans nominated a Texas-born soldier who supported segregation in the armed forces and flatly says he is against a compulsory FEPC. His running-mate is a corrupt California Senator who not only votes against civil rights legislation in the Congress but practices segregation by signing a restrictive covenant in which he agreed never to sell or rent his new \$41,000 home to a Negro or Jew.

"The Democrats nominated an Illinois governor who campaigns for the votes of the Dixiecrats in the South while President Truman campaigns for Negro votes in the North. The governor's handpicked running mate, John Sparkman, is himself a Dixiecrat who boasts that he has never voted for civil rights legislation and never will."

"My friends, a vote for either Eisenhower or for Stevenson in 1952 is a surrender to cynical political bosses who think they hold the voter in a straight jacket with their two party system. There is one way to make your vote count—for civil rights, for peace, for decent jobs, for equality. That is by voting for the Progressive Party—for Mr. Vincent Hallinan and myself—for the only party that stands four-square for civil rights and peace."

Cast Your Vote for Peace!

THEY FEAR THE TRUTH:

Big Business 'Paper Curtain' Shuts Out Progressive Ticket

BECAUSE of a vast conspiracy of silence by most newspapers, more than ninety percent of the voters of America will be going to the polls November 4 without even knowing there is a third presidential ticket in the field.

This is the Progressive Party ticket, which, in New York, is the American Labor Party.

Most voters do not know that one of the country's greatest and most courageous labor lawyers is running for President, a man who defended labor leader Harry Bridges from the witchhunters and pro-fascists who wanted to destroy him because he has won great gains for labor. This candidate is Vincent Hallinan, presidential nominee of the Progressive and American Labor Party.

THE VOTERS do not know that a woman and a Negro, formerly publisher of the leading Negro paper on the west coast and once prominent in Republican ranks, is running for vice president of the United States. She is Mrs. Charlotte Bass, nominee of the Progressive and American Labor Party.

Why this conspiracy of silence about this ticket? The reason is that the bigwigs who run the country and have pretty tight control over the news, do not dare to let the people know there is an alternative to the program of war, corruption, fraud, high taxes and prices and witchhunting which both major parties offer.

Both major parties are controlled by the men who run the major trusts. Exposure of the slush fund for Senator Nixon, Republican vice-presidential candidate, lifted only a tiny corner of the curtain behind which the bigwigs of finance and industry operate to control the politicians of the two parties.

WITH TV AND RADIO and special trains and planes and newspaper ads it cost a fortune to run a national campaign. The two major parties will have spent \$80,000,000 this fall. The Progressive Party, made up largely of working people, cannot match these parties backed by the rich. And the rich, controlling the bulk of the newspapers, have cut this party out of the news so that people will not know they can vote their disgust with both major parties.

Both major party tickets are fully behind the bloody Korean "police action" which cost the lives of more than 20,000 American youth. General Eisenhower and Nixon, trying to take advantage of the disgust of the people with this bloody war for the profit of big business, talk about Truman's responsibility for it. But they do not propose to end it now, with negotiations for settlement of differences afterward. In fact they often talk about spreading it to China and the Soviet Union.

ADLAI STEVENSON, Democratic nominee, openly supports the war and says he has no way of ending it and reestablishing peace. Both Eisenhower and Stevenson want to continue the "cold war" and refuse to discuss living in peace with the Russians.

The foreign policy advisors of both is John Foster Dulles, head of the Rockefeller Foundation and a leading lawyer for trusts with large investments abroad. He shaped Truman's foreign policy and he is now brain-trusting Eisenhower's. He is there to see that the profits of big business abroad are protected, and not to serve the people.

BOTH HALLINAN AND MRS. BASS have not only declared themselves for immediate cease-fire in Korea and negotiations afterward. They have wired Truman, Stevenson, and Eisenhower demanding they declare themselves on this, and have urged their supporters to sign petitions and send letters calling upon Truman to bring peace to Korea now.

The Progressive Party alone has called for an end to the cold war, for peaceful relations with the Russians and negotiations on all differences, demilitarization and denazification of Germany, and no Universal Military Training.

On Labor, Eisenhower is for Taft-Hartley; Stevenson reluctantly agreed to support repeal but said he was still for a bill to include many of the Taft-Hartley features. Only the PP candidates have declared outright for repeal and for return to the Wagner Labor Relations Act passed under FDR. Only the PP has demanded \$1.25 an hour minimum wage; large-scale public housing; drastic lowering of taxes for the workingman and small farmers and shopkeepers; real price and rent controls; and use of money now going into war preparation for schools, hospitals, homes, public power development.

BOTH Eisenhower and Stevenson have played around with the issue of civil rights and a Fair Employment Practices Act. Eisenhower's running mate, Nixon, is himself a signer of leases that bar sale or rent of his homes to Negroes or Jews. Stevenson's running mate, John Sparkman, joined the Dixiecrats in 1948 and has vowed he would never allow civil rights legislation to pass while he is in the Senate.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass have campaigned consistently and without letup for a civil rights program. The attitude of this Party is seen in its nomination of an outstanding Negro woman leader for vice-president.

BOTH Eisenhower and Stevenson have lent support-direct and indirect-for McCarthyism, which means development of hysteria on a false issue of "Communism" as a smokescreen behind which to put over reactionary, big business programs. Eisenhower has directly supported McCarthy. Stevenson has backed the vicious frame-up arrests of Communists under the notorious thought-control Smith Act. He has said not a word about the fascist McCarran Act, which even President Truman vetoed as the greatest danger to our civil liberties ever voted by Congress.

The Hallinan-Bass ticket alone has demanded repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, the phony "loyalty" oaths, and all the other measures designed to frighten people into silence.

It may be argued that the Progressive Party can't win anyway, so why waste your vote?

The fact is that a vote for the Republican or Democratic Parties is a vote for parties controlled by John Foster Dulles, big business crowd, and is not only a wasted, but a harmful vote.

A big vote for the Hallinan-Bass ticket-on Row D in New York-is the only vote not wasted for it is an expression of the demand for peace, democracy and economic security. The bigger the vote for this ticket, the bigger the pressure for these things, no matter who is elected.

Harlem Wants to Free and Elect Its Own Ben Davis

By ABNER W. BERRY

JUST ABOUT every other person on Harlem's Lenox Avenue, or 125 St., or Seventh Avenue will agree with you that Benjamin J. Davis, former City Councilman, is needed at home to represent his people in government.

Some, like the motherly old woman who spoke to this writer, will ask: "How is Mr. Davis getting along with that trouble he was in?" To them the Foley Square frame-up of Davis in 1949, and his 5-year imprisonment in 1951, represent the continuation of the "troubles" which have plagued all Negroes who have been victims of the white rulers' prejudices expressed in "law."

OTHERS will ask: "What can we do to get Ben out?" Among those asking this question are those who remember the fight to free the Scottsboro defendants and other victims of Jim Crow justice. They have learned from bitter struggle that only part of the defense is in the court room; for they have learned other means of intervening on the side of justice-arousing the people in independent activity.

There are still others who, until Davis was jailed, thought they could "get along" with the program to "contain" Communism. But they saw in the jailing of Davis and the rising hysteria an attempt to control them, to limit their thoughts and actions, and give Ku Kluxism a respectable and legal color. "I was a real anti-Communist," a young Negro professional worker told me, "until I noticed that the same faces



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

railing against the Communists were the ones whom I had seen leading mobs against Negroes. I couldn't help but think that many of them were yelling Communist when they really meant n—r! And besides I've known Ben Davis too long and too well to think that he was a traitor."

A GROUP of Davis' neighbors, representing the three levels of thought about his Smith Act frame-up, translated their thoughts into action last summer. In no time the Committee for Amnesty for Benjamin J. Davis was formed. More than 15,000 signatures were collected on amnesty petitions to President Truman. Hundreds of

meetings on Harlem street corners carried the fight for the freedom of Davis to tens of thousands, most of whom expressed sympathy with the effort.

It was in the midst of that campaign that the idea of "voting Ben out of jail" was born. The Freedom Party was organized in the 11th Assembly District and Ben's friends pitched in to collect 3,200 signatures-24 percent of the registered voters-on nominating petitions. Now, with Davis' name assured a place on the ballot, the Freedom Party organizers are working to get the vote out for their candidate. From questions and statements of sympathy, Davis' neighbors have made his freedom a political issue.

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN visited Harlem for a political speech on Saturday, Oct. 11, he was greeted with massive picket sign on which were emblazoned the words:

MR. PRESIDENT, HARLEM SAYS: FREE BEN DAVIS!

And flanking this demand were others representing the things for which Davis has fought-for FEPC, housing-not war; end the war in Korea.

THIS REACTION of Harlem residents is understandable when one walks through the community. It is easy to understand the young housewife in West 129 St. who says with a voice tinged with yearning, "We sure have missed him (Davis)." Crowded some 20,000 to the square mile, Harlem residents need the man who fought day and night to break the iron

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Gerson's Campaign for Congress Challenges McCarthyism

By MICHAEL SINGER

IT IS RARE that a candidate can win a significant-even a historic victory-days and weeks before the polling booths open.

Simon W. Gerson, People's Rights Party candidate for Congress in Brooklyn, has already scored a smashing success whatever the numerical vote may be on Nov. 4. His election campaign, a bold challenge to the Smith Act and war, undertaken under the most difficult conditions, must be seen as an important Communist contribution to the fight for peace and civil rights.

The success of Gerson's campaign can be measured in actual figures and by specific results. When he entered the campaign Gerson was one of 16 Smith Act defendants at Foley Square.

THE DRIVE to secure a minimum of 2500 nominating petition signatures to place Gerson on the People's Rights Party began the week before Labor Day in an atmosphere charged with hysteria, repression and intimidation against Communist leaders, peace fighters and champions of civil rights. Many wondered what reaction canvassers would get in the 13 C.D. Would they be rejected? Would there be hostility? Would the drive succeed?

After 12 days of one of the most stirring petition campaigns in political history, highlighted by a 400-signature collection on Labor Day when the city was swept by a torrential storm, the People's Rights Party had obtained 4,316 signatures. On Sept. 5 the petitions were filed with the Board of Elections and on Sept. 23 Ger-



SIMON W. GERSON

son was acquitted, along with his fellow defendant, Isidore Begun.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS for Gerson's acquittal-the first breakthrough against the evil Smith Act and the first proof that convictions under the bipartisan frameup of the nation's democratic rights is not inevitable. But not the least important was the fact that 4,316 people in the Coney Island-Bensonhurst-Bath Beach and Kings Highway regions said in effect:

"Yes, we agree that a Communist has a right to be on the ballot. Yes, we agree that the Smith Act is a menace to our liberties. Yes, we agree that there should be a cease-fire in Korea now. Yes, we agree that the Communist Party and Gerson should have an

opportunity to present their program and to explain their principles to the people."

THESE WERE PEOPLE of all parties, of all religions, of all economic stratas; they were homeowners and workers, professionals and small businessmen; they were Jews, Negroes, Italian Americans, Irish Catholics; they were people who read the Daily News, the Journal-American, the New York Times and the Daily Worker.

Whatever differences they may have had with Simon W. Gerson and the Communist Party, they agreed on one fundamental democratic principle-that Gerson had a right to be a candidate. Smith Act victim or no Smith Act victim. Neither red-baiting, McCarthyism, witchhunts, repression nor intimidation halted them from putting their names to the petitions.

And in his "era of the witches" Gerson, the Communist leader, went before the electorate as the official People's Rights Party candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13 C.D.

HIS CAMPAIGN symbolized the highest expression of independent political activity and coalition principles in the fight for peace, civil rights and security.

Congressman Abraham Multer, Democratic machine stooge, who has embraced Franco and urged U.S. aid to the butcher, who has voted for UMT and for every Truman-Dulles war budget, may be elected.

It may even be that many of the non-Communists and anti-Communists who signed Gerson's

(Continued on Page 9)

Twin Parties of Capitalist Reaction

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

NEITHER EISENHOWER NOR STEVENSON should get the votes of the workers, Negro people, poorer farmers and other democratic elements on Nov. 4. This is because both candidates and their parties are following an essentially identical line of warmongering, foreign aggression and domestic reaction. Their bipartisan policy furthers the interests of monopoly capital and goes directly contrary to the interests of the toiling masses and of world peace. Both parties are the parties of Wall Street, not of the common people.

There is no fundamental political difference between the Democratic and Republican candidates.

As for the Republican Party, since Civil War times it has been the favored party of big business. Characteristically, in this election it has the backing of the greater bulk of monopoly capitalists. Its leaders are arrogant militarists and imperialists, who are aggressively pushing Wall Street's line of world conquest through a third world war.

Taft, who is acting as Eisenhower's boss, reflects the spirit of reaction which saturates this party, and the influential McCarthy is a super-reactionary. The election of Eisenhower would, beyond all doubt, involve further oppression of the workers and the Negro people and, above all, would spur the trend of the United States towards fascism and war.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT and the Negro people see all this, and they are right in so doing. But they nurse a false hope in looking toward the Democratic Party for relief.

That party, with Stevenson as its election leader, is no defender of the people's interests. This is because it, too, is controlled by big business and is following the latter's policies. The Democrats, with their much larger support, however, have to use more demagogic phrases than the Republicans. But their real policies are those of the monopoly capitalists. This is true in both their domestic and foreign aspects. The "liberation" war policy of the Republicans is only the "containment" war policy of the Democrats with its mask off.

The reactionary trade union leaders who are representing Democratic policy and Stevenson's candidacy as "progressive" and in the interests of the working class, are betraying their trust as the spokesmen of labor. Also, those liberals (examples, N. Y. Compass and Nation) who claim that Stevenson represents a "lesser evil" than Eisenhower, are no less deceiving the masses into the trap of capitalist reaction. If the Democrats are defeated in this election, it will be because they have flagrantly betrayed their promises to the people, especially with regard to peace.

THROUGHOUT the post-war years the two big capitalist parties have been following generally a common, bipartisan policy of reaction. Differences between them have been chiefly of a secondary or factional character.

The present election struggle is not based on major political differences, but is a political gang fight for office. The essential political unity between the two parties is based on the fact that they are both controlled by

the same monopoly capitalist interests and are both carrying out the latter's fundamental policies.

In the decisive field of foreign policy the Democratic and Republican parties, during the post-war period, have had essential agreement upon such key matters as the Truman doctrine (under which the Greek people's movement was shot down), the reactionary Marshall plan, the NATO war alliance against the USSR and the People's Democracies, the arming of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan, the murderous Korean war, with its bacteriological warfare and indiscriminate bombings of civilians, the reactionary Japanese treaty, the U. S. seizure of Formosa, the refusal to seat People's China in the United Nations, and the whole pattern of atombomb diplomacy and the get-tough-with-Russia policy.

In working out nearly every one of these basically bipartisan foreign policies it was the Truman Democrats who took the initiative. They also displayed the greatest energy in their application.

IN THE FIELD of domestic policy essentially the same bipartisan Wall Street approach has prevailed as in the realm of foreign policy. If the bipartisan character of domestic policy was not so evident, however, it was because of President Truman's need to hide by demagoguery the pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street nature of his program.

Among the bitter fruits of the bipartisanship in domestic policy have been the building of the gigantic American military machine and the deliberate slashing of the people's living standards in order to finance it, the refusal to enact anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation, the sabotaging of the housing program, and the establishment of such reactionary practices and laws as the government loyalty tests and the Smith, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts—all of which fascistlike developments could have been prevented by the Democratic Administration, had it had the least desire to do so.

In the present election campaign the Democrats are boasting that they are the real leaders in this unheard-of campaign of foreign and domestic reaction. Regarding foreign affairs, the main argument they are making against the Republicans is that the latter are isolationists; that is, that they do not actively enough support the aggressive foreign policies of American imperialism—by their hesitancy in sending greater amounts of money and troops to Europe, by

their carping criticisms of Wall Street's European "allies," by their tendencies to reduce somewhat the gigantic national military budget, etc.

THE DEMOCRATS are also claiming the leadership in creating the anti-Red hysteria that is now undermining American democracy and preparing the way for a third world war. Thus, as Mr. Stevenson, (Nation, Oct. 18) ruefully admits, "In his Detroit speech of Oct. 7 . . . defended the Smith Act, approved putting the Communist leaders behind bars, gave unqualified praise to the FBI, and pointed with satisfaction to the 1,500 federal employees ousted for 'doubtful loyalty.' The boast of the Democrats is that they were militantly carrying on the reactionary 'witch-hunt' long before McCarthy took the field."

NEITHER STEVENSON nor Eisenhower, in the political past or in mud-slinging election speeches, has in any way criticized or repudiated the reactionary policy that has been followed by his party. Instead, each has provided no reason for voters to believe that he has anything better to offer than the disastrous line of their respective parties during the post-war years. Each has, in fact, given us every reason to conclude that if elected he would continue the present basic trend towards fascism and war.

In this situation the workers and other democratic strata have no constructive alternative regarding the Presidential balloting in this election other than to build up an independent political force of their own, one which will challenge the whole bipartisan war line of the Democratic and Republican parties. This anti-war force is the Progressive Party, with its candidates, Hallinan and Bass.

The Left and progressive elements should form united fronts in burning issues with the peace-loving masses of workers still following the two capitalist parties.

The cease-fire peace movement being organized in this campaign among followers of all parties must be continued after the election. For then it will be urgently needed, to direct its blows against the administration and its loyal (Republican or Democratic) opposition.

The peace movement must not be confused and dispersed now by will-o-the-wisp arguments to the effect that Stevenson is a progressive advocate of peace and well-being of the people, or that he represents a "lesser evil" than Eisenhower.

East Side Candidate Leads Fight on Anti-Semitism

"WE ARE FIGHTING on the issues that are disturbing the people," says Sol Tishler, militant trade unionist and American Labor Party candidate for Assembly in Manhattan's 4th Assembly District on the Lower East Side.

And what are the issues disturbing the people in this heart of the Jewish workingclass district of New York?

There is the question of the war in Korea and the war program of the Government generally. It is breeding a reactionary, pro-fascist atmosphere in which anti-Semitic violence flourishes, and the east side has been feeling this violence.

A RABBI has been beaten by hoodlums. A Yeshiva has received several bomb threats. Jews are insulted with the vilest of epithets. Meetings are attacked, with the attackers shouting the usual anti-Semitic insults.

When Truman came to the East

Side last week, he was greeted with silence by the people, despite the pleas of Democratic officials. The crowds were more interested in the American Labor Party banners calling for cease-fire in Korea, for an end to rebuilding of Nazism, for commuting the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

TISHLER, a beloved figure on the east side, is looked upon as an outstanding champion in the fight against anti-Semitism, against remilitarization and re-Nazification of Germany. Some of the anti-Semitism springs from the reactionary immigration laws which have flooded the country with fascist-minded Displaced Persons from Eastern Europe, enemies of the people's regimes in those countries.

But much of it flows from the atmosphere born of the reactionary war policies of the Big Business crowd running the country.

There is deep-seated interest in

ALP Rally Monday To Tell Truman How To End Korean War

Thousands of New Yorkers will attend the Madison Square Garden ALP rally Oct. 27 to give President Truman the answer on how to end the Korean war, American Labor Party leaders said yesterday. The meeting, they said, "will be a powerful mandate for a cease-fire in Korea at once" with the "sole remaining issue," the prisoner-of-war question, to be decided by "negotiation after the killing stops."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, called the Gar-

den rally next Monday part of a mounting campaign to "make this decisive and overriding issue heard above the din of double-talk and evasion by Eisenhower and Stevenson."

Mrs. Bass will appear on a major telecast over WABD, Channel 5, on Oct. 31 at 7:30 p.m.

Simon Gerson

(Continued from Page 4)

petitions may vote for Multer. But the tool of the political bosses can never win the victory that Gerson has already won!

Benjamin Davis

(Continued from Page 4)

ring of jimcrow which kept Negroes from more than 80 percent of New York City's living space.

IN A CITY which still does not have an enforceable code against job jimcrow, a fighter is needed to open the doors to new opportunities. From lax garbage collections to indifferent enforcement of housing laws, there are grievances to be aired and issues to be fought out. And, since Davis left, not one public official has spoken for the youth who are being called for war daily and the mothers who bleed inwardly for them. The one voice for peace was taken from government with Davis.

It is for these things that the people look forward to getting Davis out of the Terre Haute prison and into the legislature at Albany. They have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work to convert the oral and written support into votes on Nov. 4. They can win, Jesse Gray, Freedom Party campaign manager, says, "If we can muster the active participation of all of those who worked for Ben Davis in the past."

Howard Fast

(Continued from Page 8)

in the 7th and 5th A. D.s, running a Negro and Puerto Rican candidate in opposition to the ALP's nominees. In callous disregard for the interests and wishes of the people of these districts, the Liberal Party leadership rejected an ALP proposal for unity in these districts around one candidate, even rejecting, in the 5th A. D., an offer by the ALP to support the Liberal Party candidate so that a Puerto Rican candidate representing the people of that district can be elected.

The way to vote for peace, a cease-fire in Korea and equal rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples in the 23rd C. D., is to vote ROW D—Howard Fast and the ALP candidates for State Senate and Assembly.

Union Group Sponsors Salute to Candidates

Cornelius McGillicuddy and Irvin Miles, Co-chairman of the Committee of 1,000 Distributive Trades Workers For Hallinan and Bass, announced Friday that an entertainment and dance will be held at the Hotel Capital Nov. 1 as a "Salute To Labor's Candidates." Among those present will be Vito Marcantonio and Mrs. Vincent Hallinan.

Les Pines, Hope Foy and Jerry Silverman will be on the entertainment program.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass on TV Tuesday, Oct. 28

The Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass announced yesterday that it has obtained a half hour television program on WABD-Channel 5, on Oct. 28 from 7:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

What Part Is Labor Playing in Elections?

(Continued from Page 3)

network broadcasts in the final two weeks of the campaign. In their camp, too, there seems to be a feeling that something easier has been found than mobilization of their members by the thousands to comb communities and cover every shop gate.

I certainly do not minimize the effectiveness of TV broadcasts, especially if they are well planned. I have been told of some wonderful response to TV shows arranged by unions, like in the case of the striking International Harvester workers in Chicago. Experienced campaigners told me that judging by response, a TV broadcast is far more effective than its cost invested in newspaper ads.

BUT THE labor movement may

regret very much the trend to minimize the old-fashioned door-to-door contact and mobilization of campaigners by the thousands. It cannot be replaced by television. One of the immediate affects of this exaggerated dependence upon electronics, is the already evident lowered influence of campaign workers upon the candidates.

This is why candidates just tip their hats to some of the key issues—a few words on civil rights to a Negro audience or Taft-Hartley repeal where that is "convenient."

THIS COINCIDES with a general campaign passivity in most unions today although never in the country's history has there been such near-unanimous official endorsement by labor of the candidates of one party. But there is neither enthusiasm for Stevenson, nor the type of independent action by labor for endorsed candidates we saw in the great 1944 campaign. Everywhere they told me there is even less of such activity than in 1948. The fact is that the pro-Stevenson labor camp has become so completely tied to the Democratic Party that most of its effort is channeled through the regular organizations of the Democrats.

In Cincinnati I hardly saw a sign of PAC although it is the home of Jack Kroll, its director, and of Sen. Taft, its chief target.

THERE IS a common theory in top labor circles that as a "practical" matter, labor's face shouldn't be too evident in the campaign. This is supposed to help Stevenson develop favor with conservative voters. In reverse, this approach justifies the brush-off Democratic candidates are giving to what they regard as "left wing" issues like civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal and to altogether ignore peace as an issue in the campaign. This is causing much muttering of unkind language about Mr. Stevenson among his own supporters in labor and Negro organizations because it is hard to develop en-

thusiasm for him.

This city, politically alive, a reflection of the traditional militancy of the auto workers, is an example. The auto unions and the AFL have carried out an active campaign for registration and achieved a record. The majority of the workers are for Stevenson, whom their unions endorsed. Democratic Party buttons are about all you see in the shops. But Walter Reuther noticed that there is no excitement anywhere for the Illinois Governor. As elsewhere, they told me here that there is an overwhelming sentiment among the workers for the defeat of Eisenhower whom they fear. But that doesn't make Stevenson popular for anything particularly special that he represents.

REUTHER wrote a letter to Stevenson, according to the press here, and urged him to come down to earth and stop talking over the heads of the workers. The contents were not made public, but William Wyatt, Stevenson's campaign manager, told newsmen his candidate "doesn't talk over the heads of the people." While we don't know of Stevenson's reply to Reuther, some days later he delivered his rabid anti-Communist speech before a Detroit rally. This was the speech in which he aped McCarthy and M. Carran and promised an even stronger loyalty oath if elected.

That speech left many of Stevenson's labor supporters here in a glum state because it is well known that Detroit's workers go less for red-baiting than the workers of any of the major cities.

NOR DID the enthusiasm rise any higher for Stevenson last Sunday when I was in Detroit and headlines told of the mine strike because Truman's Wage Stabilization Board shaved down the raise they won from the coal operators. Some Democratic campaign workers openly expressed their disgust over what they called the "stupidity."

Another weakness in the campaign which is evidently a reflection of the low level of activity generally, is the insufficient vigor behind the Progressive Party campaign in the areas I visited. Under the circumstances already described the Progressive Party is the only force that raises the peace issue and takes up civil rights and civil liberties in an emphatic manner. To the extent that there is vigor behind the Progressive Party campaign so we also see some attention to those issues in other quarters.

In being ruled off the ballot in the key states of Ohio and Illinois, the Progressive Party was very much handicapped in its role in the campaign. In those states it is appealing for write-in votes as expressions for peace.

BUT MANY of the trade union forces in the pro-Progressive Party camp have taken the fact that the party isn't on the ballot to mean they have no campaign to worry about. This has had the sad consequences of practically immobilizing the more progressive-led union forces, especially in Chicago, as far as the election campaign is concerned. Sight is lost of the fact that the Progressive Party seeks not only votes, but to influence voters generally upon issues and to defeat some of the outstanding Congressional reactionaries.

The situation is a little better in Detroit. The Progressive Party there had a fine mass meeting, attended by more than 1,000 people, mainly active auto union members, when I was there, with Vincent Hallinan and Paul Robeson speakers. The Progressive Party has also scheduled a TV show and has had a regular weekly radio program in several Michigan cities. But its work is still far short of what it takes to arouse Detroit workers on the key issues to an extent that even the organizations backing Stevenson would demand a more clearly expressed and more satisfactory position on issues from the candidates they endorsed before they go to the polls.

Trenton 2 Appeal

(Continued from Page 6)

a comparison.)

THE JUDGE cut him off. "I can see a lot of difference between a diagram and a statement. . . . That's certainly not a diagram, that's an accusation."

The justices seemed stirred later, when Volpe tried to justify peppering the trial record with references to "an FBI record" to prejudice the jury against Collis English.

One judge commented, "That has an ominous sound, don't it?" Justice Brennan agreed, saying, "It sounds even more important than the official record might. . . ."

THEIR QUESTIONS about Volpe's "new" evidence, a bottle enclosed in a sock which he produced with a flourish at the second trial, left Volpe floundering. He didn't claim it was the murder weapon, he couldn't say which defendant "owned" it, he couldn't tie it in with the case. It was there, around his neck like an albatross.

After a series of questions, Justice Heher said sardonically, "You mean, you go out to East Trenton, and find a bottle in possession of one of the defendants, and introduce it in evidence? . . . Isn't that entirely conjecture?"

"Naturally," Volpe said. "You can't whittle away the presumption of innocence by mere conjecture, can you?" the judge asked.

Throughout, Volpe seemed to ignore the second jury's verdict of innocence for four of the men, and clung to his theory that McKinley Forest (acquitted) had committed the crime.

THIS LED him into more hot water, since the justices seemed to find it hard to square his theory with the verdict itself. At one point, one judge asked:

"If they found Forest innocent, how could they have found that Cooper aided and abetted him?"

The acquittal, Volpe insisted shrilly, was a "miscarriage of justice!" He didn't know what went on in the jury's mind, he said.

At this, Justice Heher bristled. "It is our duty too analyze the jury's verdict, to see whether it was a compromise," he chided.

Then Volpe reached the height of confusion.

"Undoubtedly! . . . perhaps," he said.

"Undoubtedly, perhaps!" Heher repeated.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 6)

dals.

If the SACBS' final order should as expected require the Communist Party to register with the Justice Department as a "Communist action organization" as defined in the McCarran Act, members would be liable to prison terms for failure to publicly record their membership. Members would be guilty of crime if they applied for a government job or a passport. Political literature circulated by the party or its members would have to be stamped "distributed by a Communist action organization."

Keep the McCarran Bigots Out of the Schools!

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Milton Larkin

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(6 pc. Band)

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Dancing

Entertainment Refreshments

Fun for All

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Saturday

Oct. 25

9 P.M. - 3 A.M.

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At

Yugoslav Hall

405 W. 41st St.

(Near Ninth Ave.)

Admission \$1.25 (incl. tax)

★

Assoc. N.Y. Student Division, Labor Youth League

SUNDAY FORUM Presents

"HOW MUSIC EXPRESSES IDEAS"

(A discussion of realism in music)

Speakers:

Sidney Finkelstein

Lucy Brown

Chairman:

Howard Selsam

Illustrations by Lucy Brown at the piano

Sunday, October 26

At 8:00 P.M.

Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00

(1/2 Price for Students)

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575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.

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Bronx Pre-Election Dance SAT., NOV. 1 — 8:30 p.m.

675 ALLERTON AVE.

Continuous Dancing

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Contribution \$1.25 (tax incl.)

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Yugoslav Hall

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

Tickets, at \$2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones

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OCTOBER 31st — 7:30 P.M.

ADMISSION \$1.00 (TAX INCL.)

Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd.

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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Our Town" a great film of the Pulitzer Prize. Friday and Saturday 3 showings 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

STOP THE McCarran witchhunt. Come to Student Freedom Frolic Dance to Milton Larkin and his All Stars. (6 pc. band) Saturday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. \$1.25 incl. tax. Auspices N.Y. Student Division LYL.

INFORMAL BANG UP election party, honoring our local candidates Molly Tarentine and Louise DiMassimo. Folk Dancing. ALP 168 Thompson St. (nr. Houston). Sat., Oct. 25, 8:15 Till? Contr. 75c.

STUDIO PARTY and Variety Show: Social and Calypso dancing. Sat., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. sharp, 111 W. 35 St. Contr. 75c.

TESTIMONIAL PARTY for Sol Tishler, candidate for 4th AD. Come, meet your old friends and make new ones. Entertainment. Peoples Artists and others. Sat., Oct. 25 at 8:30 p.m. TWO Hall, 88 Clinton St. near Delancey St. Second floor. Donation \$1.

Bronx

HALLOWEEN FOR Hallinan. Party. Dutch Hallinan—Guest of Honor. Saturday 2-5 p.m. at 3330 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Our Town" a great film of the Pulitzer Prize. Friday

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SUNDAY FORUM presents "How Music Expresses Ideas," a discussion of realism in music. Speakers: Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown, and Chairman Howard Selsam. Also illustrations by Lucy Brown at the piano on Sunday, Oct. 26 at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Contribution \$1 (1/2 price to Jefferson School students) Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16 St.). WA 9-1000.

IS CIVIL RIGHTS BEING USED as a political football? Carl D. Lawrence, prominent journalist and Michael E. Atkin, labor attorney. Discussion. Refreshments. ALP 220 W. 90 St. (B'way) 8:30. Sub. 50c. Preceding the forum, spaghetti dinner served 4 to 8 p.m. 95c.

Coming

COMING! COMING! COMING! A bright and sparkling children's party to celebrate the Soviet Union's 35th anniversary. There will be Soviet movies, exhibits, singing, refreshments and a lecture for parents. Hold open the date: Sat. Nov. 8, at 2 p.m. at the Jefferson School for Social Science, cor 16th.

BE ON HAND to pay tribute to the first Negro woman candidate for Vice President. Eulanda Goode Robeson, Alice Childress, Frank Lopez, Beulah Richardson will help to welcome and entertain you at a cocktail party to honor Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125 St. on Wednesday, Oct. 26th 8-6 p.m. (You can come after work and still hear the whole program) Sub 50c. Sponsored by the Harlem Campaign Committee of the American Labor Party.

THE THING TO DO this week is to enroll in one of the fine courses offered this fall at the Frederick Douglass School. Registration Monday through Thursday 7-9:30 p.m. at the school, 124 W. 124 St. (nr. Lenox). Catalog available. Classes begin Nov. 10th.

Back Miners

(Continued from Page 3)

a cabal to steal 40 cents a day from each mineworker.

"Naturally miners resent such attempted thievery. Miners are people, Mr. Moses. They have children. Children need milk. The 40c would buy milk each day. You of all men should know that the mineworkers will fight to protect the milk supply of their families.

"The NAM-Professor Cox cabal ignored the representatives of labor. The procedure invalidates collective bargaining, substitutes compulsory arbitration, and would make economic serfs of American citizens. The representatives of labor upon the board may yet be heard from on this subject.

"You assert that many miners are not working. You also know that they are outraged by the attempt of the NAM ruffians to filch milk money from their purse. They are acting as individuals. They are exercising their rights as individuals and free-born Americans. They have not sought nor been given advice nor suggestions by their union or this writer. We have a contract. We expect your compliance with its provisions. Miners will work when you honor its provisions. If you do not like the contemptible action of the NAM labor baiters and the little Harvard professor and his quavering trio, appeal and ask for review and reversal. You are the sole petitioner and plaintiff.

"Mr. Putnam (Rogers), Admini-



A work session of one of the many women's groups knitting and sewing for the American Labor Party's Annual Labor Bazaar to be held Dec. 11 to 14 at St. Nicholas Arena. Left to right: Lena Moreno, Ethel Riley, Adele Posinoff, Clara Turner and Rose Wallach. Ethel Riley and Rose Wallach are both candidates for State Assembly on the American Labor Party ticket and still find time to contribute their labor to the Annual Labor Bazaar.

trator of the Economic Stabilization Agency) gravely assures you that you have time to appeal because there are ample stocks of coal and there can be no emergency. Mr. Putnam is an honorable man and comes from a good New England family. His only sadistic trait is his penchant for robbing miners' babies of life-giving milk. It is true that Mr. Putnam occa-

sionally blows a mental fuse. For instance, compare his recent approval of \$5.50 per ton increase for the steel companies—which he held was not inflationary—with his present decision that forty cents worth of milk for miners' babies is highly inflationary and endangers the republic.

"Very truly yours
JOHN L. LEWIS."

Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
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'Fight Till We Win,' Miners Say

(Continued from Page 3)

the town."

AN OLD white pensioner was getting his copy of the United Mine Workers Journal from the post-office in a rural general store near the town of Barking when I approached.

"I've never seen the men so united," he said. "They want the terms of their contract fulfilled."

"You knew what they paid me when I started to work as a boy of 10 in 1898?" He asked me. "I'll tell you. They paid me just 56 cents a day. I was 'trapping' (that is opening and closing doors in the mines) 10 hours a day.

HE JOINED the union at the age of 18 and has been in dozens of struggles since. He remembers how the gun thugs attacked the miners' tent colonies in the old days. And he has seen the union win.

Most inspiring of all was an old

Negro miner with a sparkling eye whom I ran into at the town of Kinlock.

"We never got anything without fighting for it," he said. "I remember my first mine boss in Logan County, West Virginia, 43 years ago. He worked with a big '45' by his side. They killed many miners in those days. But the union put an end to that."

And the old miner told how Mother Jones and a daring Negro organizer named Dan Chambers defied the gunmen and built the union in West Virginia. It was torn down later by the gun thugs. And then rebuilt again.

A TALL young grandson stood by the old man's side as he spoke. But the granddad wasn't just fighting for the young fellows, he explained.

"Some of the miners were working for as little as \$2.00 a day," he remembered. "We're going to get what they promised."

Classified Ads

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

APARTMENT to share with young man. \$30 month. Call all week 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. OR 4-0894.

WIDOW with large apt. will rent 2 rooms plus kitchen. Tremont vicinity. \$40 month. Call DA 8-2829 mornings and evenings.

TWO rooms, no cooking. Big bedroom furnished, small parlor. Separate entrance. Call BU 2-6070.

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(Appliances)

ELECTRIC BLANKET — full size — \$39.98 value. Spec. \$24.95 — 3 yr. guarantee on mechanical control. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7815.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 10c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 105 E. 14 St., N.Y. 2.

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(Painting)

PAINTING and Decorating by Zeko. NAUVER 3-5944. ES 7-3451.

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EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. Packed van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-4100.

UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 2)

tial country in the world which so far has failed to ratify or accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of bacterial weapons." He charged that the Disarmament Commission of the UN was not interested in providing a genuinely comprehensive program for disarmament. "The work of your representatives in this Commission, Mr. Acheson," he said, "was actually designed to prevent any reduction of armaments and armed forces."

Vishinsky also dwelt in length on the U. S. billionaires' interest in prolonging the Korean war and extending it. He stressed that war preparations and militarization in the Washington-dominated countries had now reached a "fantastic tempo." This was because, he explained, "of the peculiarities of the monopolistic capitalists whose generating motive is maximum profit-making, which, as shown recently by Joseph Stalin in his remarkable study of the economic problems in the USSR, pushes capital into taking such risky steps as the enslavement and plundering of colonies and under-developed areas, the organization of new wars and the transformation of various areas into war bases. These activities are, for the leaders of contemporary capitalism, the best sort of business for raking in the maximum profits in their attempt to conquer world economy."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S second to the Polish proposal was made by Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova-Cakrtov. She, too, singled out the ruling circles of the United States as having chosen, "instead of peaceful cooperation among nations, the

path of preparations for a new world war."

Mrs. Sekaninova-Cakrtov centered her fire against Washington's remilitarization of West Germany, the U. S. germi war campaign in Korea, and Washington's setting up of terrorist and subversive groups to carry out espionage and sabotage against her own country, the Soviet Union and other People's Democracies, and People's China. She proposed an item on the agenda dealing with this interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

"Czechoslovakia is to an ever increasing and intensifying measure becoming the target of hostile acts unprecedented in international relations, organized and directed by the Government of the United States of America," she declared. The Government of Czechoslovakia, she said, "is determined to unmask and defeat anyone who would disturb its peaceful reconstruction and threaten it, whether by open attack or by espionage and terrorism."

Merchandise Speeded for Labor Bazaar

Committees for this year's annual Labor Bazaar have been formed among furriers, shoe, furniture, millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, and ILCWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers, Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in the St. Nicholas Arena, Dec. 11 to 14, will go to fight all forms of discrimination.

The Bazaar office and warehouse, phone, GR 7-9964, 1 East 4th St. is open Monday through Friday, for contributions.

Greatest Sale

IMPORTED LINENS

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536 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C. a tremendous sale on imported linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium at the lowest prices, a wide selection of table cloths, sets, dish towels and pillow cases in all colors and sizes. Bring this coupon and you will get a 10 percent reduction on all items.

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Some of the FALL TERM COURSES:

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Register evenings Monday through Thursday 7:00-9:30 P.M.



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Classes Begin Monday, Nov. 10

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FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Unionists to Attend Save Rosenbergs Rally

A POLL of literally hundreds of workers in the garment area, during a distribution of leaflets calling on the mto attend an Oct. 29 after work meeting at Union Square, revealed a deepening anger at the refusal of the Supreme Court to hear the Rosenberg appeal against their death sentences, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said.

The lunch-hour poll took the form of two simple questions: "How do you feel about the Rosenberg death sentence?" and "Will you attend the Union Square meeting on Oct. 29 called to appeal to President Truman for clemency?"

One middle-aged garment worker summed up his feelings by saying: "It's always open season on

Rosenbergs." He said that he had been asked by several of his fellow workers to attend the Union Square meeting, and would probably do

Ward Case

(Continued from Page 1)

unionists chose Harold Ward as their delegate to the International Peace Conference at the invitation of European trade unions. Scheduled originally in England, the meeting was switched to Warsaw, Poland, when British authorities barred it at the last minute.

Ward returned from a six-week visit in Poland and other European countries inspired with the messages of workers he met there: "Tell Americans we must work together for world peace!"

"THERE was hardly a day or night after that that he didn't work for the union, and for peace, which he believes is the only guarantee that the union can live," Mrs. Ward told us.

"The police said they couldn't understand why he wasn't at home when they came here the Saturday after Foster was killed," she related. "I told them he was busy with the strike—but they never went where they could find him, at the union hall or on the picket line!"

THE busy strike leader was arrested only when he voluntarily reported to police headquarters with his attorney a few days later. The murdered William Foster, a union member himself, had told police before his death that he could not recognize his assailant.

Three of the four alleged witnesses to the assault, committed in the dark hours of early morning, could not identify Ward in the police lineup. But a fourth "witness," unknown to anyone but the company and the police, put the finger on Ward.

The solidarity of their neighbors and friends, the offers of help from complete strangers, the rallying of all the union's forces behind Ward's defense, and above all, the reaction of Ward himself, since his arrest, are the things which make his wife feel "prouder than ever" of her husband.

"EVEN in jail, he's not worried about himself, but about how the strike is going, and about prisoners he's found there who need help," she said. "He fills me with courage and confidence every time I visit him."

What help does the imprisoned union leader need? June Ward's answer was quick.

"The only help Harold asks is support for the Harvester strikers. The company would like to take his life, as an example to others who might dare to lead workers as he does."

"He knows that his life and the life of the union are one and the same thing now. Help win the strike, and Harold Ward's freedom will be won, too!"

40,000 Rhodesian Miners Strike

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 21.—Forty thousand Negro workers struck in the four Northern Rhodesian copper mines today after negotiations for higher pay had failed. Essential services are being maintained. White miners reported for work as usual, but the mines came to a standstill when the Africans went out.

Hear the ONLY peace candidates in the elections, Vincent Hallinan, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Dr. Corliss Lamont, MONDAY, MADISON SQ. GARDEN.

A young fur worker said that he would attend the meeting if the questioner really believed that the government listens to people these days.

A clerk in a ribbon house, a refugee who had escaped one of the Hitler death camps, pointed to the tattooed number on his arm and said bitterly "They're free today, those who put the number

here. And Ise Koch, she gets mercy. I don't know if the Rosenbergs are innocent or guilty. But if they did Hitler's work instead of Stalin's, they wouldn't get any death sentence, believe me. Yes, why shouldn't I come down to Union Square."

The Union Square meeting will address a plea to President Truman urging that he grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.

'IDEAS IN MUSIC' IS FORUM AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY

The question of realism in music will be discussed and illustrated at the Jefferson School's forum on "How Music Expresses Ideas" this Sunday evening (Oct. 26) at 8 p.m.

Speakers include Sidney Finkelstein, author of "How Music Expresses Ideas" and other Marxist books on the arts, and Lucy Brown, concert pianist and people's artist. Miss Brown will also give piano illustrations of ideas in music.

Considerable interest has been developed in this Sunday's forum topic by the high praise given Finkelstein's recent book by the noted Soviet composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, in his review published in "Soviet Art."

Shostakovich wrote that "How

Music Expresses Ideas' convincingly exposes the false bourgeois theories which separate art from reality, denying the ideological-emotional content of music." He praised the author's vivid portrayal of "the historic conditions in which was moulded the titanio creative personality of Beethoven," and also his "correct indication of the vast ideological riches of Russian musical creation and its profound ties with folk art and its healthy, realistic tendencies."

Miss Brown and Mr. Finkelstein are both teachers at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas. Admission to the Sunday evening forum, including refreshments, is

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE in MAGICOLOR
featuring The Greatest Soviet Stars of Ballet, Music and Opera
ARTKINO presents
THE GRAND CONCERT
with GALINA ULANOVA
STANLEY
7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.

Save the Rosenbergs!

Will you permit the Rosenbergs, young Jewish parents of two small children, to be put to death—in the face of grave doubt of their guilt?

A new trial is still possible . . . Presidential clemency can save their lives.

RALLY TO HELP SAVE ROSENBERGS: NOW!

UNION SQUARE (WED.) OCT. 29
After Work
4:30-7 p.m.

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 6th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Joseph Brainin, Chairman
David Alman, Exec. Sec'y

MADISON

1952 ALP ELECTION RALLY

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For HALLINAN and BASS in a

Salute to Labor's candidates

A PRE-ELECTION

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8th Avenue and 51st Street

Allan Tresser and His Orchestra — Outstanding Entertainment

With HOPE FOYE, LES FRANK and IRVING SILVERMAN

Contributions \$5 in Advance — \$2.00 at Door

THE ISSUE IS PEACE

There is only one way to vote against the death-dealing policies of Eisenhower and Stevenson. Cast your ballot for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the Progressive ticket.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

SAMUEL LUBELL, whose series of articles on grass roots reaction to the election issues has been running in the Scripps - Howard newspapers, relates that some weeks ago he stopped at a farm in Iowa. The farmer and his wife were sitting on the front porch when Lubell introduced himself. He asked them which candidate they expected to vote for.

Before the farmer could answer, his wife cut in.

"Which one will end the Korea war?" she asked.

The farmer said he hadn't made up his mind. "I wouldn't like to think my vote helped elect a man who sent my boy into war," he said.

"IT'S A USELESS WAR"

Like every other newspaper correspondent who has gone into the precincts to talk with voters, Lubell decided that the issue of peace, and specifically the Korean war, was probably the most crucial of the campaign.

"How many families," he wondered out loud, "are listening to the campaign speeches with just one question in mind—which man would be more likely to bring our sons back home?"

In St. Paul, a man shouted at Lubell: "I have a son who's been sent to Korea. What for? What have we been getting out of this Korean war. It's a useless war."

Almost without exception, he reported, parents protested, "We don't know what the Korean war is about."

"Some parents even feel that the Korean war is being kept going as an artificial means of maintaining prosperity," he reported.

One farmer near Dyersville, Io., showed Lubell his son's wounds and said, "Why can't we have good times without wars? If this is the price, I'd rather have hard times."

"MILLIONAIRES KEEP WAR GOING"

Philip Ceyelin reported to the Wall Street Journal during a tour of Indiana that the "number one question" on people's minds was "the Korean war and how to stop it."

"They're just playing around out there, instead of trying to end the war, and people are getting tired of it," an Indiana voter told Ceyelin. He said he had heard "any number of farmers who think millionaires are keeping the war going, dragging it out, just to keep armament production going."

With November 4 drawing closer, and with the Panmunjom truce talks torpedoed by action of the State Department, the Korean issue becomes more, not less, important to the people. It would be safe to say that either major candidate who openly proposed concrete realistic steps to end the war would be virtually assured of victory.

Yet at this writing, neither General Eisenhower nor Adlai Stevenson has made any proposal nor offered any alternative to the continuing bloodshed which has already cost the United States 126,000 casualties.

The reason for this is essentially simple. The Korean war is Wall Street's war. Both Eisenhower and Stevenson were chosen by Wall Street to run as standard bearers for their respective parties.



VINCENT HALLINAN and MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS
Progressive Party Candidates for President and Vice President

ties because the Morgans, Rockefellers, duPonts and Mellons had been assured that both supported the Korean war. They were committed, either formally or informally, not to campaign on a real peace platform.

Their basic agreement on continuing the Korean war was reflected in their earliest pronouncements on the subject.

Eisenhower said that "terrible blunders" had led up to the Korean war. "But I do not see how these conditions, having occurred and having been created, how you could stay out of the thing, I don't know."

"Because I believe there would be a great danger if we had not reacted against Communistic forces, we would already be involved in a very much greater and more serious thing than we are today."

Stevenson said: "In Korea we took a long step toward building a security system in Asia. As an American I am proud that we had the courage to resist that ruthless, cynical aggression."

Since then Eisenhower has mentioned Korea many, many times. But has put his emphasis on the "terrible blunder" that Korea represented and has soft-pedaled the remainder of his early statement—that he saw no alternative except to continue the war. He has, in fact, promised that he would "take steps" to end the Korean war. He has assured the voters that he would utilize "any honorable means" to stop the slaughter. But he has not revealed what those steps are to be. He has not, in short, offered anything suggesting that he has revised the position he took at the beginning of the campaign.

But Eisenhower and his advisers, far more than the Stevenson camp have revealed their awareness of the importance of Korea as an issue. Their problem, as they saw it, was to develop a formulation on Korea which would not commit the general to a definite course but which would make him appear publicly in the guise of the dove of peace.

The nearest thing to this masquerade

that they found was a statement made by Eisenhower in Illinois on Oct. 2 to the effect that if elected he would replace American boys by South Koreans as soon as they could be trained for the job.

This obvious bit of demagoguery was received painfully by the general's "high level" supporters. Walter Lippmann immediately pointed out the "hard fact of the matter" as follows: "There is no escape from the conclusion that within the foreseeable future there can be no sizeable withdrawal of American infantry from the Korean front unless there is an armistice."

Joseph Alsop said the general's "half promise" to replace Americans with South Korean troops was "essentially a gold brick" and had "distressed early Eisenhower admirers."

W. H. Lawrence, correspondent for the New York Times, expressed some of the disillusionment felt by "early Eisen-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

On the Way

Here's the Council They Couldn't Kill

By ABNER BERRY

IN THE RANKS of the white rulers of this nation there has been a tizzy of desperation at how to halt the developing Negro liberation movement. They have sought to hide the built-in jimcrow with appointments of Negro officials whose "job" it was to "show" the Negro people and the world how wonderful white supremacy works for all in the U.S.A. They have answered the mass demand for civil rights with election promises, equivocal platform planks, anti-Communist intimidation and violence coupled with talk, talk, talk.

No Negro is allowed to travel abroad unless he pledges not to tell the truth about the United States and the Negro people. Everything is done to smother the Negro people's protests except to remove the cause—jimcrow national oppression.

It was in this atmosphere that the National Negro Labor Council's founding convention was held on Oct. 26-27, 1951, in Cincinnati. The delegates to that convention called this movement of Negro workers and their white union brothers "The Freedom Train." They addressed themselves to the more than 1,000,000 Negro workers in the organized labor movement, calling on them to pool their strength to give leadership in the fight for Negro-white labor unity and against the galling jimcrow which confronts every Negro man, woman and child. A goal was set to win 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers throughout the country, with emphasis on the special discrimination practiced against Negro women workers. The Council pledged to defend any Negro worker or Negro leader against attacks from government agencies because of his social or political opinions. And it resolved to fight for peace and against colonialism as practiced by the leaders of the NATO



organization.

THE FLUNKIES of the white supremacy system within the labor movement moved much more quickly against the NNLC than against the Ku Klux Klan and the Dixiecrats. The AFL, with some 19 internationals which bar Negro members, joined with CIO leaders in "warning" the Negro workers against the "Moscow plot." Leaders of both the AFL and CIO joined with the State Department and "Voice of America" in putting on a radio "show" called a "Convention of the Negro Labor Committee." This convention was staged to offset the effects of the NNLC campaign. Speakers at the committee's meeting in the Theresa Hotel were slanted for re-broadcast to Europe and Asia with the message that the Negro workers were doing very well and hated Stalin.

Still later, the House Un-American Committee, led by Rep. Wood, of Georgia, invaded Detroit, Mich., in an attempt to gag William R. Hood, NNLC president, and Coleman A. Young, its executive secretary. Hood, an official of CIO-UAW Ford Local 600, was then made the victim of Walter Reuther, UAW president, in an attempt to unseat that local's progressive leadership and behold the NNLC.

BUT THE FORD WORKERS, about one-third of whom are Negroes, rebuffed the Reuther intervention and the leaders of the NNLC stood firm. "The Freedom Train," as had been predicted back in Cincinnati, "cannot be derailed." It is still chugging.

There is a call before me as I write this column, announcing the second convention of the National Negro Labor Council to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 21, 22, 23, 1952, in the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium. The call lists some 33 local councils in cities from coast to coast, north and south.

"Our labor councils around the country," the call points out, "have recorded outstanding victories in the fight for 100,000 jobs. Negro and white workers, alike, have responded whenever we have taken these campaigns to them, both in the trade unions and the community."

THE MILITANT Negro labor leaders, hitting at the conformity by many labor leaders with the southern jimcrow social pattern, assert in the call:

"We must turn our eyes toward the South as an area of national concentration. We must build strong Negro Labor Councils in the South! For here, in the great heartland of the Negro people, the decisive issue of Negro liberation will be fought and resolved."

The following section of the four-page call summarizes the program which the leaders propose to place before the convention:

We, black daughters and sons of labor, with our white allies, have it within our power and within our unity to smash the economic chains that shackle the Negro people!

This is our task. Our course lies clear before us. We can and must complete our objective of 100,000 new jobs!

Our Negro women must be free from the slavery of the "white folks' kitchen," and participate in the job market on the basis of full dignity and equality!

Decent jobs can and must be won for Negro women in the basic industries and in the white-collar field!

A National FEPC can and must be won in this year ahead!

We can and must break down jimcrow in the field of apprenticeship and job training!

Up-grading, free from discrimination, must be our objective for every shop in the land!

The fight against lily-white shops and lily-white industries must be stepped up!

We must win the fight for a Model FEPC Clause in every union contract!

We must break down the jimcrow barriers and collaboration where it exists between employer and union to bar Negroes from the skilled trades!

The victory of our Council in San Francisco in winning jobs for 15 Negro saleswomen at the Sears store in that city must be repeated in city after city.

We must press our fight against that giant monopoly, American Airlines, which while existing on government subsidy and federal contracts, arrogantly pursues a jimcrow hiring policy.

These specific tasks, and new ones to be spelled out at our Convention, offer the challenge of the period ahead.

P.S.—Those interested in obtaining further information on the convention can obtain it by writing to:

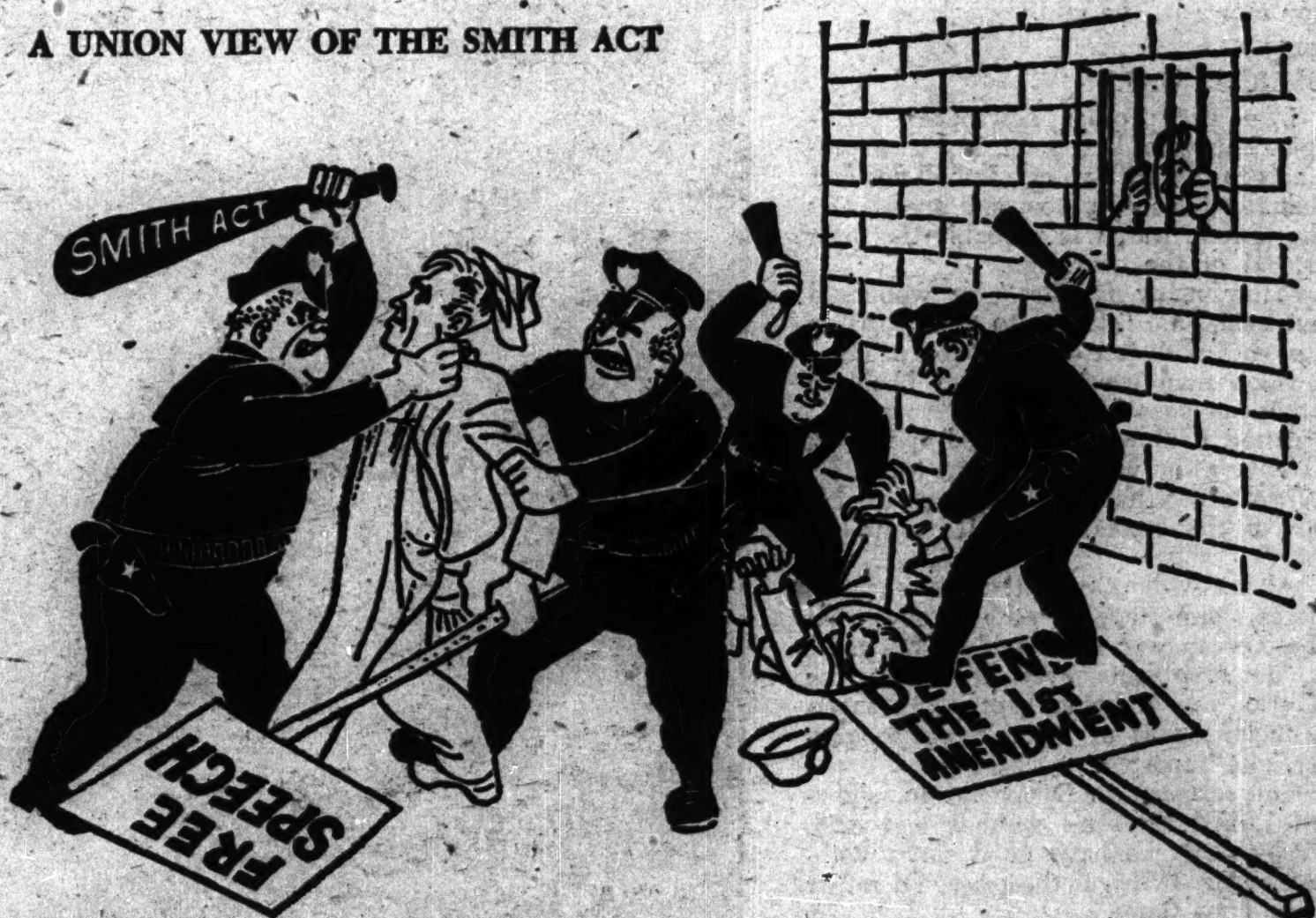
Convention Headquarters, National Negro Labor Council, 5311 Woodland, Room Four, Cleveland, Ohio.

Smith Act Jailings Anger Detroiters

The government is having a tough time trying to get Detroiters worked up against the workingclass leaders arrested Constitution Day. And people boldly display their friendship and respect for the accused.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

A UNION VIEW OF THE SMITH ACT



—from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker

DETROIT

THE government is having a tough time trying to get Detroiters worked up against the six workingclass leaders who were arrested on Sept. 17, Constitution Day (of all times!) under the anti-labor Smith Act.

Despite all the hullabaloo in the press about Communism, only 3 percent of those polled by the Detroit Free Press considered it among the three top election issues. And the poll was taken after the arrests. The war in Korea is their main worry, 73 percent replied.

And the six defendants have had many experiences since their arrest which prove—

—the people have no clear ideas about the Smith Act;

—when told the Smith Act deals with "conspiracy to teach and advocate" ideas, they say, "well, that's no crime";

—Detroit workers, non-Communists, are not in the least worried about boldly displaying their friendship and respect for the accused.

Neither Helen Winter in the women's

section, Thomas Dennis in the jimcrow section, nor Nat Ganley, William Allan, Saul Wellman and Phil Schatz in Cell Block 507 of the Wayne County Jail could find a fellow prisoner who when told of the charges could see why anyone should go to prison for ideas.

Nat Ganley got an especially warm regard from prisoners while he was in jail. The prisoners didn't fall for the phony charges but remembered Ganley as a militant fighter for trade unions and for better conditions in tool and die shops of Auto Union Local 155.

The Smith Act defendants were all very popular with their cellmates and were called on to solve all kinds of problems. One prisoner who had been in jail since last Spring was very despondent. He never spoke a word. But within three days he was talking his heart out, and his release Ganley received a touching letter of appreciation from this erstwhile "forgotten man."

When the four white defendants were waging a campaign against the jail's jimcrow system and trying to get together with their Negro fellow-defendant, Dennis, prison authorities came up to inquire whether the four were ready to go down

to the "Negro floor." The answer was yes, but it would be better if Dennis would come upstairs. Every one in Cell Block 507 joined the four in declaring that they would be glad to have Dennis come up. Instead the authorities placed all five in separate cell blocks—a punishment for opposing jimcrow.

Allan's fellow members of the Newspaper Guild were outraged at his arrest, which they regarded as a raw infringement on freedom of the press. The day he was released on \$5,000 bond he went to cover the bail hearing in Wellman's case. Other reporters welcomed him with warm handclaps. A few days later, when he went to cover the hearing where 35 organizations denounced the racist McCarran-Walters Immigration Act (and none defended it), four fellow reporters got together and went to lunch with him. When the five entered a restaurant near the Federal building, they got the evil eye from a couple of federal agents who were lunching there too. They swung on past the agents unconcernedly.

On the night of the arrests, one neighbor hurried to the home of Mrs. Phil Schatz with freshly-baked strudel. She

wanted to make sure that the six prisoners would have enough to eat.

Mrs. Saul Wellman found that people who had known her husband some 20 years before, and differed from him politically, were ready and eager to contribute toward his bail and toward the whole fight against the Smith Act.

Neighbors of all the six families found excuses to stop in and ask how they were, was there anything they could do, and wouldn't they like a jar of this delicious soup, or some other delicacy. These neighbors were not Communists. They simply knew the six as good people, excellent parents, ready helpers for anyone in trouble or in need.

The way the bail came in proved how ready people are to help the six—people of widely different political view points. A man who was almost blind, living on a meager pension, loaned his life's savings of \$100. A young couple took time off from work to seek bail from others, and themselves got a second mortgage on their home for \$500. Women pawned their valuables.

That's the spirit which will raise tens of thousands of dollars to make Detroit the burial ground of the Smith Act.

Training Young Miners

Apprentices' rights to work, pay and health guarantees are an incontestable right in the Soviet Union. Here's how new workers are trained.



Sun ray lamps at the Lutugin mines give the miners the sunlight they missed while at work underground. Spotless, gleaming, carpeted room houses this clinic at the pits. Treatments are free.

YOUNG miners in the Soviet Union, in the same way as other Soviet citizens, enjoy incontestable rights as laid down in the country's legislation. The right to work, that is, the guarantee of a job which is paid according to quantity and quality of work, the right to healthy working conditions which are also the most favorable to productivity, the right to indemnity in case of sickness and disablement, the right to holidays and instruction—all these rights are not only laid down and guaranteed by law, but, as a result of the socialist revolution of 1917, have become a tangible reality.

Soviet legislation includes special provisions for the protection of young workers' rights.

It is forbidden to employ young people under the ages of 18 at heavy or unhealthy work. In mining industries, including coal mining, persons under the age of 18 are not admitted to work underground. For surface workers the minimum age is 16, but even above this age adolescents must not be employed at any heavy work.

All workers are medically examined. Thereupon, as long as they work, they are under constant medical observation with a view to preventing industrial diseases.

Young miners, like all workers employed underground or at heavy work, enjoy, in addition to their regular holidays, holidays of up to 24 working days, and in some branches of mining even of up to 48 working days. All mining workers who have worked for at least two years at the same enterprise have the right to three days' supplementary holidays each year.

In Soviet mines, control of the application of labor protection laws, and particularly of security and hygienic measures at work, is entrusted to technical inspectors of the trade union Cen-



Students at the Karaganda mining school at a lecture in the power laboratory. This 22-year-old school trains mining specialists.

tral Committee who, in carrying out their duties, have the support of the broad masses of trade unionists.

In the case of temporary inability to work (illness, accident outside of work, necessity to assist a member of the family during illness, leave of absence to undertake a cure at a sanatorium, etc.), Soviet miners receive an indemnity amounting to their full wages if they have worked for at least one year at the same enterprise, and 60 percent if they have worked less than one year at the enterprise.

In the case of temporary disablement as a result of an accident at work, young miners receive, as all mining workers do, an indemnity amounting to their full wages irrespective of the duration of employment.

In every case, the indemnity is paid from the first day of inability to work until complete recuperation or official notification of disablement.

Soviet miners and members of their families get full medical services free of charge. A wide network of hospitals,

clinics, dispensaries and other medical establishments has been set up especially to ensure medical assistance to miners. Each pit has its own first aid post which is just as effective underground as it is on the surface.

At the expense of the social insurance scheme, young miners can get dietary food at the establishment, take a cure at a sanatorium or spa, or spend their holidays at a rest home.

A wide network of sanatoria and rest homes is at their disposal.

Seventeen miners' sanatoria and 25 rest homes are situated in the most picturesque areas of the Crimea and the Caucasus, on the Black Sea coast, in Siberia and the Far East, in Byelorussia, in the Baltic Sea area and in the Ukraine, where climate and natural resources afford the miners the best possible conditions for recuperation and rest.

The miners' stay at sanatoria and rest homes is either entirely free of charge or subject to payment of not more than

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

World of Labor

The Miners' Convention And the Fight for Peace

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE CONVENTION of the United Mine Workers in Cincinnati marked progress for the union in many important respects. But during its nine days there wasn't a word said on the most important problem of the day—PEACE! In fact the union did not concern itself with foreign policy or related issues. Foreign policy did not enter into its decision to endorse Gov. Stevenson. Vice-president Thomas Kennedy, explaining to the convention the basis upon which the leaders decided to recommend endorsement of Stevenson, said they only "considered the economic phases" of the political campaign, primarily the stand on the Taft-Hartley Law, Social Security, etc., and he added: "We have not gone into foreign relations. We have not gone into any of these collateral subjects. We rest our case on the economic factors involved in this campaign. . . ."

The leaders actually went out of their way to emphasize that they are not associating themselves with the foreign policy which Stevenson represents, or, for that matter, with any foreign policy.

Looking through the volume of resolutions submitted from the locals—1,800 on contract matters, more than 800 on the constitution and about 800 more on legislative and policy matters, you are also struck by the absence of any on the subject of peace or foreign policy in general. It would be a big mistake, however, to conclude from that the miners aren't interested in peace. To really understand the situation we need to know something of the history of the mine union and the relation between the locals and the leadership.

IT HAS long been traditional in the UMWA for locals to be limited to only the economic issues as they affect the local and leave the general economic and political problems to the top leaders. Mine locals, as a rule, are very small. Few have as many as 1,000 members. They are scattered through thousands of small mountain towns. The miners have an isolated life, and unless there is a coordination of efforts among them on a certain issue, there is not likely to be much of an organized expression among them on matters that don't directly arise out of the struggle to make a living at coal digging. An expression for peace would certainly demand an organized effort. The absence of such resolutions was clear evidence that the various movements concerned with peace have not made serious efforts among the coal miners of the country. All the facts in the picture, however, are that the coal miners, far from supporting the Truman-Stevenson war policy, are opposed to it, although they did not spell out their criticism through a resolution. The facts are:

- There wasn't a single instance during the convention when anyone on the platform or on the floor had a good word on the Korea war or the policy that brought us into it.

- Of all the resolutions introduced, not one expressed favor for the Truman-Stevenson war policy.

- The printed report of John L. Lewis and associate officers, which the delegates approved, contained many passages complaining and critical of the economic fruits of the war for the workers and people generally. The Marshall Plan was sharply denounced as was the expenditure for armaments and the attempt to foist UMT on Americans. To many of the delegates such expressions represented a protest against the war program.

- Kennedy's explanation to the convention that foreign policy played no part in the decision to endorse Stevenson could have had no purpose but to emphasize that the union has not reversed its position in support of the Truman-Stevenson foreign policy.

- Since the Korea war broke out the coal miners have seen sharp criticism of the Truman war policy in editorials and cartoons of their union journal. They

infer from that that their union is for peace and remains so. Not a single resolution asked a reversal of that stand.

THERE IS very little really known of Mr. Lewis' position on foreign policy. We only know that he and the union's paper have often voiced statements that were critical of the Truman foreign policy and that those statements drew the applause of the coal miners, as of others in the pro-peace camp. It is also apparent that Lewis rests strongly on the "economism" that permeates the thinking in the mine union. Over and over again we heard it emphasized from the platform, and applauded, that "you owe your gains to your own strength and unity, not to any politicians."

The lack of talk on the convention floor for a peace policy is certainly not due to lack of initiative among the miners to speak. They don't have to be coaxed to talk when matters affecting local union rules or the contract are concerned. In one case involving a constitutional change of minor importance, some 50 speakers took part.

The miners, by tradition, simply don't regard such matters as within the province of the local people. They have a strong confidence in Lewis (mainly for their economic gains) and look to him to say what, in his opinion, needs to be said on those "outside" matters. But the miners have a great interest in peace. They have many sons in the armed forces. For some reason the miners have a proportionately greater number in the armed services than other groups. Perhaps it is because so many of the youths want to get away from the monotony of small towns and the prospect of going down a mine.

The miners are hopefully watching the papers and listening to the radio on the prospects for peace. The miners are also independent political thinkers, as had been demonstrated time and again when they voted in Presidential elections against the wishes of Lewis. So their votes should not be taken for granted by Mr. Stevenson and his backers. As the resolution of endorsement emphasized the miner is "capable of making his own political decisions" and he will not be warmed to Gov. Stevenson by such pro-war speeches as have come from Democratic candidates in recent weeks.

The Asian Peoples Peace Conference

Half of Mankind Meet

Four hundred delegates from 67 countries met in Peking for the purpose of restoring and preserving the peace in Asia and the Pacific region. Why did the American press distort the meaning and work of this great conference? The answer can be found in the major problems discussed by the meeting.

By JOHN PITTMAN

FOR 10 days in Peking this month 400 people from 37 countries labored on a single project—a program to restore and preserve peace in Asia and the Pacific region. It was a unique meeting in several ways. It was the first time in the recorded history of these areas that such a meeting occurred. It was the first time the Asian peoples had come face-to-face with Latin American peoples and exchanged experiences with so much in common. It was the first time representatives of oppressor nations, predominately white, had stood before the representatives of oppressed peoples, predominantly colored, and said: "Brothers and sisters, ours is the greater responsibility. Ours is the shame and guilt. Help us to save ourselves!"

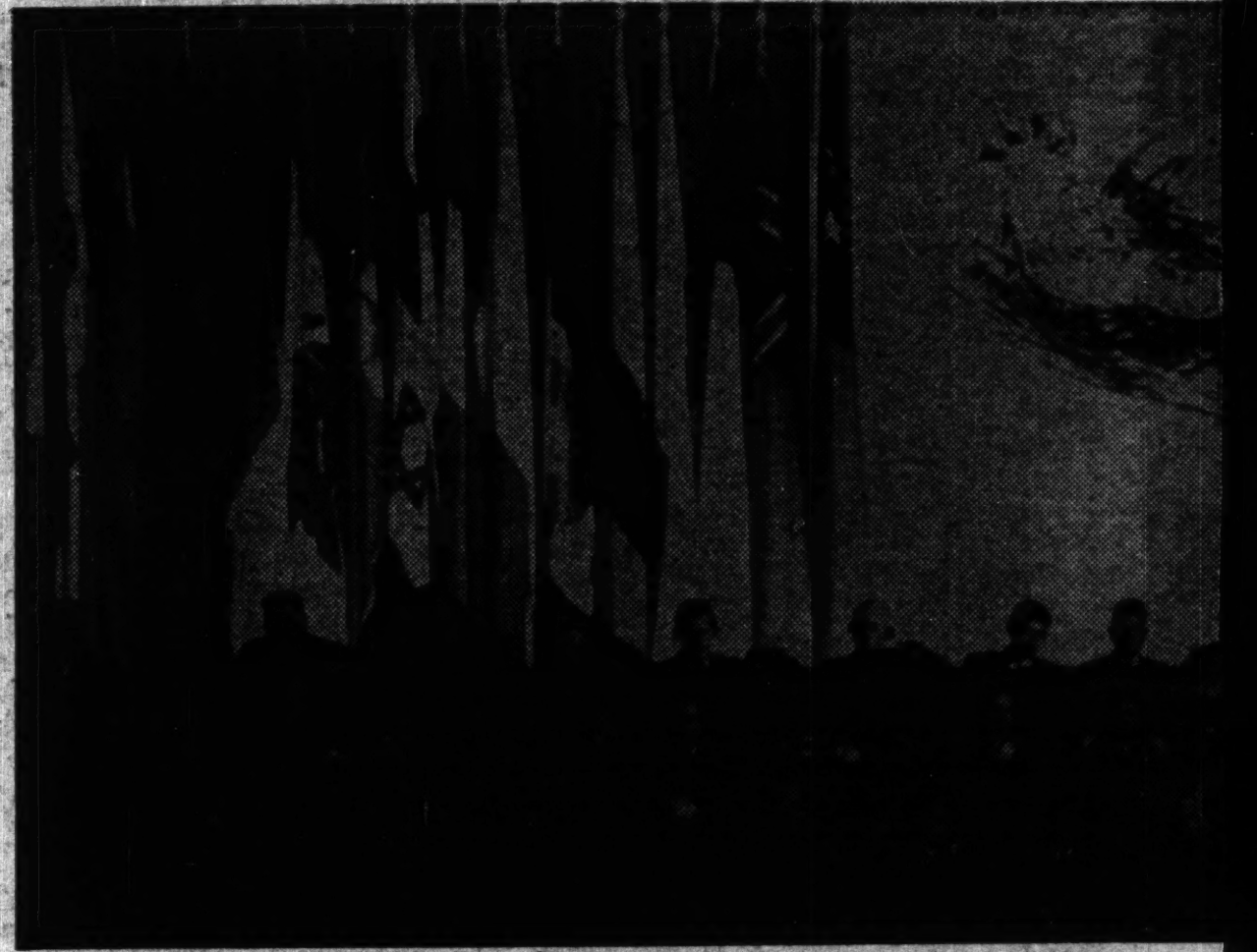
No wonder, therefore, that this Asian Peace Conference became the target of the venom and abuse of the exploiters. No wonder that the U.S. State Department raged against it as "Moscow-dominated," a "Communist propaganda meeting," a "war-making conspiracy" against the "free world"! Or that Secretary Acheson threatened jail for those Americans who dared to attend! Indeed, the newspaper hacks of Wall Street imperialism tried to outdo themselves in manufacturing lies about the meeting. One scribbler had Soviet Deputy Premier V. Molotov presiding in secret over the gathering! Another charged the meeting was a gathering of the Soviet police! The usual cloak-and-dagger overtones were injected into every report of the conference.

But the lies and abuse betrayed the alarm of the exploiters and their hirelings. Their fears were well founded. For the truly representative character of the Asian delegations, the genuinely patriotic content of their speeches and participation, and the conclusions agreed upon in the course of their deliberations constitute a lasting monument to the leadership which the peoples of these countries are giving to the solution of world problems. This leadership—as well as their great example of international solidarity—boldly challenges the exploiters. It serves notice that there is no longer a safe place in these areas of the world for imperialist aggressors.

MAJOR PROBLEMS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

The main problems of restoring and preserving peace in Asia and the Pacific regions were outlined for the conference in the second session on Oct. 4. The speaker was Kuo Mo-jo, distinguished Chinese writer and a deputy premier of the Chinese Peoples Republic. Kuo Mo-jo listed the problems as follows:

- The curbing of resurgent Japanese militarism and establishment of an independent, democratic, peace-loving Japan.
- An end of the Korean war on a just and reasonable basis, and the cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam, Pathet Lao, Khmer, and Malaya and the Near and Middle East, with respect for the national independence of these countries.
- A Pact of Peace among the great



Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun) man of the first day's session (above)



Five Powers with the enforcement of international disarmament, the banning of all weapons of mass destruction, and the condemnation of criminal acts of mistreatment and massacre of war prisoners and civilians.

• Peaceful co-existence between countries of different systems, safeguards for the national independence of the peoples of all countries, and immediate cessation of international blockades, embargoes and monopolies.

• Banning the clamor of war propaganda inciting racial hatred, eliminating discrimination against colored peoples, and the ending of repression against the peace movement.

"All these," Kuo Mo-jo declared, "believe are the common demands of the 1,600 million men and women of the Asian and Pacific regions. On these aspirations are realized, a just and lasting peace throughout the world will be assured."

Kuo Mo-jo's keynote address set the stage for discussions of the next eight days. In these discussions, more than 100 speeches were made at plenary sessions. It is impossible, of course, to report more adequately the content of even a part of these speeches. Such a full report will fill many pages, and probably several volumes. Very soon the full reports will be available, and some circulation in the United States is expected. But what was the general substance, tone and message of every speaker?

Perhaps the dominant note struck by every speaker was the great concern for the best interests of his or her own people, the national interests of his or her own country. It was this concern and genuine love of people and country which animated the frequent demonstrations of affection and friendship for other peoples. It was this patriotism in the purest sense which moved the speakers.

EXCERPTS OF SEVERAL PLENARY SPEECHES

Said Japan's Togo Kameda: "During the year since the signing of the San Francisco treaty, Japanese people have come to realize that the separate peace treaty forcibly imposed on them by the governments of the United States and Japan was designed to plunge the country into remilitarization and new wars of aggression, and this has aroused the indignation... We, the Japanese people, as all other peoples of the Asia and Pacific regions, resolutely demand that not a single military base for a foreign country shall remain on our soil... We Japanese people are eager



Chinese children present flowers to the members of the presidium of the peace conference.

s for Peace



Yat Sen) executive chair- making the opening address at the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

to strive hand in hand with other peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism and to defend peace in Asia and the Pacific."

Han Sul Ya, chief of the Korean delegation, asked: "If large numbers of the captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side really refuse to be repatriated and desire to remain under maltreatment and persecution by the U. S. forces, and to serve as cannon-fodder for Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek, why then should Dodd, Boatner, and even the commander-in-chief of the so-called United Nations forces, General Clark, have to assume personal command of armored cars, heavy tanks and even flame-throwers against the POW camps on Kojima Island which is not a battlefield, and attack openly with warlike methods the unarmed captured personnel of the Korean and Chinese side, and have continuously performed and are still performing countless tragedies of slaughter? This single circumstance has completely exposed the so-called voluntary repatriation fabricated by the U. S. generals as nothing but a

preposterous lie. . . . In order to prevent the sufferings and misfortune that have befallen the Korean people from befalling tomorrow the peoples of other countries, it is necessary, first of all, to bring to an end, on a fair and reasonable basis, the present war in Korea."

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew of India, leader of the Indian National Congress for 30 years, declared that the destruction of culture in the Asian and Pacific regions caused by the war has been colossal. "Even the cultural values of the peoples are being subjected to war propaganda and the doctrine of racial hatred. The colonial rulers tried to impose their own cultural patterns on the people they subjugated. It is in the interests of all to see that peace is restored in Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya, and that there are no foreign troops anywhere in any country. For only then can the peace and freedom of this region be secured and suitable conditions for the development of culture exist."

The Indonesian delegate, Suroso, a trade unionist, declared: "The peculiar reliance of the countries of Southeast Asia on the export of raw materials and

the import of a variety of essential goods has caused their economies to be extremely unstable. They are even faced with the grave threat of economic crisis, and the living standards of the people are being further lowered. . . . What distinguishes the present from the past is that the Southeast Asian countries are faced today with a single imperialist power, namely, imperialist U. S."

Such were some of the expressions from speakers who came from every walk of life, every strata of society in the countries represented at Peking. And in the commissions and final plenary sessions the delegates set up a permanent peace liaison body and proposed a program to achieve its aims.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, wife of the founder of modern China, was named head of the liaison body, which will work to realize the program adopted by the conference. Eleven vice presidents were elected, with Paul Robeson elected in absentia as the United States representative.

And the conference closed with an

appeal to the United Nations on the eve of the opening of the seventh General Assembly in New York. The peoples of the Asian and Pacific regions were urged to defend and implement the principles of the UN Charter. The UN was charged with having failed the people, but it was given the chance to regain its lost prestige and become an authoritative organ for the maintenance of world peace."

The resolution called on the UN to stop the remilitarization of Germany and Japan, end the Korean war on a "just and reasonable basis," end the wars in Malaya and Viet Nam, halt racial discrimination and the suppression of national liberation movements, promote a Big Five pact of peace open to all countries, prohibit all weapons of mass destruction, and end all barriers to normal trade and cultural relations.

Such are the main goals of the Asian and Pacific region peoples. As the United States delegation repeatedly asserted, they are the goals of the people of our country, too.

Chinese Union Leader's Appeal To AFL, CIO Leaders, U.S. Workers

AN APPEAL from Chu Hsueh-fan, vice president of the All China Federation of Labor, was sent to the workers of the United States, and to Philip Murray of the CIO, William Green of the AFL, and John L. Lewis of the United Mine-workers, on the eve of the Peking conference. The appeal said:

"Dear American union brothers and sisters!"

"Let us think carefully. Are war and threats of war any good to us workers? Chinese workers answer, 'No.' I am sure that American workers will also answer, 'No.' The same 'no' of course, applies to the workers of all Asian and Pacific countries. War and the threats of war are not of labor's making or labor's seeking. Labor stands only to lose from it. Labor wants to put an end to war and the threats of war in various places now."

"You are told on all sides by reading many of the newspapers, magazines, hearing many of the speeches and listening to many of the radio programs saying that somehow we in New China are threatening America. Let us ask: Who is threatening whom? We have no troops in America's adjacent areas, while America has plenty of troops making war on China's neighbor Korea. China does not send out fleets and air force to 'defend' and 'neutralize' Hawaii, but the U. S. government has invaded and occupied China's territory of Taiwan by naval and air forces on such absurd pretexts. Not a single bomb of any kind has dropped in America, but American bombs have dropped in plenty in Korea and China. To save our neighbor as well as ourselves, our sons and brothers began to volunteer for Korea only after General MacArthur's forces had crossed the 38th Parallel, advanced toward our boundaries, seriously threatened the security of our country despite our warn-

ing, and the 7th Fleet of American naval force occupied our island of Taiwan. Your sons and daughters would do the same if any foreign force was advancing through Mexico with fire and sword and had set up a naval watch over Staten Island or Catalina Island. The Chinese people resolutely advocate that only the Korean people themselves should have the right to settle the internal affairs of Korea and that America has no right to interfere. Our volunteers will come home if the American forces withdraw too."

"Nobody on this side of the ocean wants to rob you of homes, of cars, or radios. But you stand to lose all these things, and many of you will lose your own lives as well, if another great war breaks out. In fact, you are already being forced to strike and to fight harder and harder in other ways to protect your personal interests in the face of high prices, high taxes, speedup and other results of the present war preparations. The military expansion and war preparations of the American government have already caused a reduction in the output of consumer goods and unemployment in peace industry. Your personal experiences have already proved this."

"As for us, Chinese workers, we, together with people throughout our country, have at last begun to build up our own country and our lives have become much better. For the first time in history, we are enjoying decent wages, decent housing, full freedom to form our unions, medical, accident and old-age labor insurance, stable prices on all the goods we use and all voice in both industry and politics. Our level of living is continuously increasing. All our hopes and plans are for peace, although we will resolutely counterattack any aggressor who tries to take our gains away for us."



A view of the conference hall and some of the delegates on the opening day of the meeting.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Stamp of Approval

IT TOOK ARCH FARCH a long time to recover from the blow fate dealt when the Pittsburgh Pirates didn't quite win the pennant. He still looked rather sullen when he returned from his errand.

"Did you get the stamps?" asked Edna. Arch didn't answer, so Edna repeated the question.

Arch felt in his pocket and pulled out ten three-cent stamps. Before he handed them over, he looked at them. "Gee, Edna," he remarked, "it's a new issue of three-cent stamps."

"Let me have them," said Edna.

"Wait. I want to read what it says," Arch squinted at the stamps. "The stamps are dedicated to newspaper-boys."

"That is something new," agreed Edna.

"Sure. It says, 'In recognition of the important service rendered their communities and their nation by America's newspaperboys.' And it's got a hand holding

a torch."

"Liberty?" asked Edna.

"No. The Torch says, 'Free Enterprise.'"

Edna shook her head. "Somebody must have swapped torches while we were asleep."

"And there's a picture of a newspaperboy with a sack of papers. On the sack it says, 'Busy boys . . . better boys.' Isn't that nice?"

"I'm not quite sure," said Edna.

"Why not?"

"It's liable to lead to all sorts of things. How about a stamp in honor of all the boys who have to quit school and go to work after the fourth grade?"

"That's a cynical remark," muttered Arch.

"Oh, I don't know about that. But if you don't like it, I've got another idea. How about a stamp in honor of low wages?"

"What for?" demanded Arch.

"Well, I figure that when the father of a family

gets low wages, the children have to sell newspapers. And when they sell newspapers, they render their community and their nation a service. They're busy so they're better. It keeps them on the street and out of those fields where they're liable to play baseball. Yes, sir, we need a stamp in honor of low wages."

"Now, Edna—"

"Wait! I'm not finished. I want to make sure that when this stamp comes out it still has that hand with the 'Free Enterprise' torch on it."

Arch turned the stamps upside down. He had to admit that they looked better that way. In another moment he was brooding about the Pittsburgh Pirates all over again when Edna interrupted his grim thoughts. "You know," she said, "if we had a stamp in honor of all newspaper owners who send their own children out selling papers, you know what we'd have to do?"

"No," said Arch.

"We'd have to deliver our own letters."



GEN. EISENHOWER



GOV. STEVENSON

The Issue Is Peace

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

hower admirers" at the obvious trickery of this line.

"He criticizes the Democrats for lacking a clear, positive program to reduce American casualties in Korea," Lawrence wrote, "but he doesn't offer any of his own. . . ."

"When this reporter first began to travel with him, the general used to say publicly that he agreed with Mr. Truman's decision to send American troops to fight in Korea, but he doesn't talk about that any more since he became convinced that the Korean casualty lists were making Republican votes."

Although it is a fact which seems to have escaped most observers writing about the campaign, Eisenhower's conviction that the Korean issue could be exploited demagogically for votes came on the night of Sept. 23, when Senator Richard Nixon made his now famous soap-opera TV broadcast.

"I think my country is in danger," said Nixon. "Seven years of the Truman-Acheson Administration and what's happened? Six hundred million people lost to the Communists and a war in Korea in which we have lost 117,000 American casualties."

Again Nixon returned to the subject, reading a letter from a young wife whose husband was in Korea and who prayed that Eisenhower would be elected to reunite "lonely Americans like myself . . . with their loved ones now in Korea."

"Why," demanded Nixon with just the right amount of fervor, "why can't we have prosperity built on peace rather than prosperity built on war?"

It was indeed an effective bit of play-acting. It impressed quite a large number of voters and it obviously impressed the general. "You're my boy," the general said, embracing him when they met in a highly publicized scene the next day.

Nixon was hailed by the general as his "boy" not because he had cleared up the matter of his \$18,000 slush fund, because, as even many Republicans admit, he failed to do so. The general's happiness arose from his recognition that the young Senator had found a way

to exploit the peace issue. From that night henceforth Eisenhower assailed the Administration foreign policy with the greatest of zeal—but without offering a peaceful alternative. His remarks became even more the glittering generalizations, and after one of his typical speeches, a newsman commented: "The general has just crossed the 38th plateau."

James Reston, writing in the New York Times, observed that Eisenhower was not attacking U. S. foreign policy because he thought it was bad. "Too many of us have heard him express his true views on this to believe that," said Reston. "He is developing this argument because some parts have failed and because his party believes that the way to win is to exploit these failures."

But if Eisenhower has been revealed as a sham and a hypocrite to the reporters accompanying him on his campaign tours, the same can be said for Adlai Stevenson.

With the Administration's foreign policy hanging around his neck like a millstone, he cannot escape responsibility for Korea unless he denounces that policy and offers an alternative. Beyond hinting that it was a mistake for MacArthur to cross the 38th parallel, he has failed to criticize U. S. aggression against Korea. His tactic has been to promise "peace" through a continuation of the senseless slaughter which has made that country run with the blood of millions.

Holmes Alexander, in the Boston Herald, suggests that Stevenson, no less than Eisenhower, has disillusioned his "early admirers."

"Shortly after becoming the party candidate," says Alexander, "Stevenson began to shift his opinions to make them conform with the party platform."

In a breakfast talk with campaign workers, Alexander related, Stevenson tried to "rationalize the basic conflict between political independence and political teamwork."

"He had been asking himself," said Stevenson, whether being the party candidate was a hindrance to honest judgment and straight thinking," said Alex-

ander. "His painful conclusion, he admitted, was that party affiliation is bound to color a man's judgment and channelize his thinking. And yet, said Stevenson, as he went into the rationalization act, why should personal opinion be regarded as superior to collective opinion?"

"Stevenson," Alexander continued, "almost seemed to be warning us that he'd have to make a few more compromises with his personal opinions before the campaign ended."

There are some liberals who argue that despite his public statements on Korea and war, Stevenson started with "personal opinions" which offered something like hope to a desperate people. If so, as Alexander has indicated, he has abandoned these "personal opinions" and accepted with enthusiasm a program for mass murder in Korea which carries also the danger of a new world war.

He has substituted, so their argument

TRAINING YOUNG MINERS

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

30 percent of the real cost.

At the sanatoria and spas, the miners find everything that is needed for a complete cure. There are clinical laboratories, dental surgeries, X-ray rooms, electrical and ray treatment, laryngology, functional diagnosis and so on, as well as showers and bathrooms for carbonic, chlorhydric and mud baths, etc. There are clubs, cinemas, libraries, sports grounds; lectures are given on political, scientific and technical subjects.

In the summer of 1949, a delegation of Scottish miners visited the Soviet Union. Miner Hughes Geddes, who was a member of the delegation, wrote on his return:

"We ourselves stayed for some time at the rest home situated on the former estate of Tolstoi, the great Russian writer, in the vicinity of Tula, and I must say that in all my life I have never seen anything like it. . . . How I would like to see such a miners' rest home in Scotland where workers of my pit could go for a holiday!"

"We also visited a rest home at the spa of Mariupol. This is not really a rest home, but a proper sanatorium where the miners can recover after an illness or an accident at work."

"And what a charming place it is! It is difficult to find words to describe it. It is only possible to build such rest homes in a workers' country like the Soviet Union where industry works for the good of the people. Wouldn't it be wonderful if the miners of Great Britain, also, had a month's paid holiday and a place like this to spend it in, instead of strolling about the streets as many of us are forced to do."

In the Soviet Union young workers in mining industries are given every opportunity to continue their education and to raise their professional standards.

The youth can enroll in mining schools for six months or two-year courses to become qualified miners. There are special mining schools for miners' orphans, completely supported by the state, where, after studying for seven years, they become mining technicians. At these schools they received a general education as well as trade and physical training and instruction on safety and hygienic measures. During the last school year, the future miners do their first practical work for which they get paid. Labor protection

would presumably run, the "collective opinion."

But this is the "collective opinion" of the Wall Street financiers who have fattened on the Korean war and their political stooges. The "collective opinion" of a vast majority of the American people is that the war must be ended.

There is only one way to vote against the fraudulent demagoguery of Eisenhower and the death-dealing policies of Stevenson. That is to cast a ballot for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the Progressive Party ticket.

Hallinan is the symbol of the real "collective opinion" of the American people. He would end the Korea war now. He would open negotiations among the five powers to settle all outstanding issues and thus lay the basis for a firm and enduring peace. This is the only possible answer to the empty rhetoric of Eisenhower on Korea, and the blood sweat and tears which Stevenson proffers as a Korean policy.

and security rules are even more strictly enforced at their work places than elsewhere.

During and after their training period, the young miners receive clothing and footwear, as well as tools, free of charge. Immediate employment is guaranteed to all young miners graduating from miners' schools.

Young miners enjoy certain privileges as to norms of output. During the first two months their norms are not higher than 60 percent of the regular norms, and during the following two months not higher than 80 percent. In this way the young worker receives the same wage as he would if his output has already reached the established norm.

Young miners and foremen who work in the mines and on mine construction receive an annual bonus which amounts, after the first year of work, to 10 percent of their average wage, and to 15 percent after three to five years of work, with an annual percentage increase thereafter.

Young Soviet miners wanting to raise their professional standards and to complete their studies have every possibility of doing so.

Young miners can learn the best working methods from their older colleagues at schools of practical instruction where these methods are taught. At the mines, there are also apprentice classes at which young workers can acquire higher qualifications than they already possess.

Soviet miners, and particularly the youth, love sport. Colliery workers can join the voluntary sport society, "The Miner." This society has branches in all coal mining areas, and there is a branch at each pit. It has more than 280,000 members and possesses its own sports grounds and halls, swimming pools, soccer, volley ball and basket ball grounds etc. For the miners, the use of all sports equipment is free of charge. This society is under the direction of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the Coal Mining Industry.

The society's class 'A' soccer team has won the USSR soccer championship several times. Nina Pletneva, a young girl worker in one of the coal industry's enterprises, won the USSR championship in the 800-meter track event, and at the same time established a world record for this distance. The miner Vasil Feden gained the title of champion of the USSR for bicycle racing over 50 kilometers.

PETER MARTIN'S NOVEL OF JEWS UNDER CZARS

THE LANDSMEN. By Peter Martin. Little, Brown. Boston. \$3.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

American-born Peter Martin has succeeded remarkably well in his novel, "The Landsmen," in bringing to life a Jewish community of the last few decades of the 19th century in the little Czarist village of Golinsk.

Martin excels in his picture of communal life and particularly in describing the efforts of the harassed Jews to save their young sons from the barbarities of Czarist military conscription. He shows how the avid Squire, the local symbol of the nobility, squeezes the Jewish people for money, forcing them into smuggling and other extra-legal adventures so that they may survive.

The novel is divided into sections, in which one after another of the men and women of the community tell their life story in retrospect. While these histories are connected, the technique makes for a chaotic and disorganized whole. Undoubtedly the best section of the book, and one which itself might easily have been expanded into an interesting novel, deals with the Jewish boy, Laib.

Showing musical promise, Laib is taken by the Squire into his own home to be trained as a violinist. Behind this scheme lies no altruistic generosity, or goodwill to the oppressed Jews, but a mad get-rich dream of the Squire, who thinks to win over with this Jewish prodigy the Jewish mistress of a financier who had refused a loan to the Squire's aged father-in-law. And it is in hope of thereby getting a loan from his father-in-law so that he may escape from the provinces to St. Petersburg that the local tyrant schemes.

In this portion of the novel, the author presents a vivid picture of the sterility and instability of the Czarist upper class.

Laib's Uncle Mottel is de-

scribed as a Jew who, having survived Czarist military service, despises both his gentle oppressors and his own people for their old ways, their faith in divine assistance. Abruptly, at the end of the book, Mottel is seen, though in the vaguest manner, as a revolutionary.

It is this aspect of "The Landsmen" which is its weakest. While the novel is rich in atmosphere and has some sharp character portrayals, it is lacking in the political clarity which marked, for instance, a recent novel on a similar theme, V. J. Jerome's *Lantern for Jeremy*. In this connection, too, one must note that "The Landsmen" fails to stress the positive feature of Jewish and non-Jewish workers' unity against Czarist oppression along with the novel's dominant theme of the oppression of the Jews.

DREAM

I dreamed I saw a dove of peace

Alight upon a roof
A creature bearing rent receipts
Poured at it harsh reproof.

It flew above a canyon, where

The buildings stood sky-high,

Fat voices followed it up there:

"Go hence, or you shall die!"

Its wings turned right—how wide their spread—

It flew where Liberty stands,

A sniper, bearing a government badge,

Cried, "Wretch! Get off my lands!"

It flew where streets are crowded, packed

With people, kind and sweet,

They fetched it to their bosoms, said "Here

Your welcome is complete!"

A. Strong.

Lucy Smith's Poems Inspired By Great Freedom Struggle

NO MIDDLE GROUND. poems by Lucy Smith. Published by the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 2128 Walnut St., Phila. Price \$1. Jacket by Charles Smith.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

LUCY SMITH'S best poems are like bright industrial diamonds—they slice straight to the heart of the point. In her first book, this young Negro poet, a shop worker, writes:

I cannot be denied . . .
I say it plain America
And I say it with pride
I too am America

It is natural that the foremost poetry in the western hemisphere should be produced today by Latin-American and Negro poets, headed by our hemisphere's foremost poet—Pablo Neruda.

These poets are, with their peoples, in the center of the most vital experience of our time—the freedom movement, the resistance movement against Yanqui Imperialism and its satellites.

The spit of the conqueror has scalded my face
His boot has kicked in my teeth. . . .

I too have died
And dying
Wet my hand in my enemy's blood
And today I live.

Lucy Smith, along with her brother and sister Negro and Latin-American poets, is recording facets of a great freedom struggle that constitutes, in life and in verse, an epic to inspire all people.

The verse is outstanding—not because such poets live each moment against every variety of oppression, so that each fibre of their being is continually sing-

ing "Freedom"—that has been more or less true for centuries. It has been recorded in great songs, and in a whole range of cultural expressions.

But today, this struggle of the colored peoples of the world to be free is maturing. Among hundreds of millions of people it is moving toward victory—from the copper miners of Chile, and the diamond diggers of South Africa, to North Carolina, where Lucy Smith was born, and North Philadelphia, where she lives.

The poetry of this freedom struggle, along with its expression in all forms, is likewise maturing. For the poetry of victory does not come only after the victory, but during the struggle itself, when the scent of victory is not only in the air—but is actually here—in China, the Soviet Union, and the new people's democracies.

Wherever men are imprisoned
yet still free
Wherever men die
yet still live
Where there is no fence to straddle
no middle ground
There in the midst of death
is life

And right there is where Lucy Smith writes, from the pin point of life, wherever it may be—in Seoul—in jail—in faces—the soft edge of youth hardened by despair—"on the edge of the lynch rope itself:

when the toes have barely
ceased to twitch
when the last drop of blood has
dropped
this moment
is still life in the swamp."

That Lucy Smith is a distinguished poet—this is no discovery for Philadelphians. Stephen Vin-

cent Benet wrote some years ago—"you can write!"

However, for a poet not only to write in the U.S.A. in the 50's, but to be heard by an audience, so that the verse becomes action and interaction—that is a story in itself. It is a triple story for a Negro woman, triply oppressed, as a woman, as a Negro, as a worker.

John Howard Lawson wrote a few months ago—when workers and professionals were subscribing for advance copies to finance the printing of "No Middle Ground"—the publication of Lucy Smith's first book is "a thrilling thing . . . an important event in American literature."

Publication means not only printing—but distribution. This is part of the creative work of our time—part of the people's struggle for peace and freedom, part of the struggle for Lucy Smith's further development, as a people's poet, and a poet of her people.

The publication, as well as the content of "No Middle Ground" are a call for action—in the first place for the book to be ordered by booksellers and by individuals, and by peace and civil rights groups.

Philadelphia workers and professionals were the first to know and respect Lucy Smith's contribution to American poetry. They have now made it possible for others to share what can be gained from her courage, her integrity, her insight and clarity and precision.

There is a longing that goes deep in the soul of man . . .
to go home again . . .
yet I know there can be no going home
till the swords are all wiped free of blood
there can be none—a going home till all men are free to go home again.

'They Will Not Stop the March of Humanity'

The following statement by Albert Maltz is being read as a prologue before each performance of a bill of his one act plays now running in a theatre in Warsaw. Maltz is the well known novelist, playwright and screen writer who recently spent a year in jail for his political beliefs as a member of the famed 'Hollywood Ten.'

GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF POLAND

I write to you as a citizen of the United States. By the accident of chance I might be a European, since my mother was born only a few miles outside of Warsaw, and my father came from Lithuania. However, it turned out otherwise, and I was born to American earth. As I learned to walk, so I learned American speech and American ways. The games I played, the schools I attended, the national heroes who became my heroes—all of these also were indelibly American. Even if I would, I could not be anything but an American. In truth, I do not desire to be anything else. To this I add also, that my sense of honor requires that I be a loyal American.

Yet, not long ago, the government of my country sentenced me to prison for a year. Therefore one is impelled to ask a question: in what respect is my loyalty deficient that my government should deal with me in this manner?

Let me explain my "deficiency."

To be born an American is to touch the American dream. What is that dream? It is a dream of human liberty, of equality, of personal freedom. Originally it was founded upon the aspirations of many peoples, and it found expression in the American revolution of 1776. It is a beautiful dream—but it never has been adequately realized. It is a song with too many words missing.

When I say this, I do not mean to deny the beauty of the dream, or its inspirational force in the world-wide battle against feudalism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Nor do I wish to deny the advancement of all humanity that came with the founding of the American Republic. On the contrary, I take immeasurable pride in that. Nor would I deny any aspect of progress in the history of the United States, or its great industrial and technical achievements.

Nevertheless, since I first reached maturity, I have known the degree to which the original American dream has remained in the realm of fantasy. One need not be very wise to know this—one need only have eyes and a minimum of honesty. Fourteen million Negro citizens of the United States, for instance, never know liberty or equality or personal freedom. They once knew slavery, today they live under an economic, social and



ALBERT MALTZ

political discrimination of the most cruel type.

This is the reason why the strongest trend in serious American literature always has been the trend of social protest. The very nature of the American dream has moved honest writers to protest. For in America, the land where capitalism has risen to the fullest flower, the failure of capitalism to provide social and economic equality for its people has been most glaringly apparent. Poverty is terrible wherever it exists; yet poverty is most immoral when it exists in a country that possesses the capacity to wipe out poverty. Racial discrimination is a monstrous sin against human rights; yet how much more wicked it is

when those, who daily make a cash profit by discrimination, give lip service to equality and prattle of American liberties.

The plays that you will see tonight are also a product of the American dream, of its beauty and its failure. They do not provide the whole truth about America. It is impossible to tell the story of one hundred and fifty million people, of an immense land, in one evening of theatre, or in one book. Yet none of this material was born out of my personal fantasy; on the contrary, I went to life for what I wrote. For here are representative American workingmen and women who are seeking, through struggle, to realize a dream promised them by politicians and denied them in their daily lives.

So far I have been writing to you as a citizen of the United States. But I am also, as is every man, a citizen of the world. To some Americans world citizenship means the right of American capital to exploit the resources of the universe for private profit. To me it means nothing of the sort. World citizenship should mean respect for all other people, never contempt. True national feeling must involve the strongest bonds of international brotherhood. I cannot on my conscience refuse to other people the right to fulfill their own destiny, to realize their own dreams.

For this reason I have supported the liberation of China from the rule of the imperialist puppet, Chiang Kai-shek. For this reason I consider it a victory for freedom whenever any colonial people raise the banner of independence. For this reason I support the right of the Polish people to follow the path of socialism. For this reason also I support all who fight for world peace.

And that is why I was sent to jail by my own government. The United States was born in a revolution against colonial oppression. But today the rulers of American finance and industry shudder over the lost colonial profits. They dream of restoring to life, by means of the atom-bomb, the dead or dying capitalism of Europe. To execute these policies, they seek first to intimidate or imprison all Americans who oppose them.

They are still strong, these men of outworn destiny, but they will not succeed in their plans. They have jails and air bases and power—but they will not stop the march of humanity toward a better future.

Therefore, in the spirit of international brotherhood, I greet the peaceful labors of the Polish people. I wish for a rich growth of your own future, I am honored that my work is represented in your theatre, I greet your future.

For a world at peace,
Heartily yours,
Albert Maltz

Women Appeal to the Conscience of America

The Women's International Democratic Federation writes three leading American women on the war in Korea. "Wherever American women have learned the truth about the Korean war, they have raised their voices and taken action."

LAST MAY, the Women's International Democratic Federation, which speaks for 135,000,000 women, addressed an appeal to American womanhood, declaring that the knowledge of germ warfare by UN troops in Korea was being kept from the American people, but expressing full confidence that "when the truth is known to them, they will join with the millions in every corner of the world who have denounced this monstrous crime and who are demanding an end to the war in Korea."

Three leading American women—Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Anne Lord Strauss, and Mrs. Edith Sampson, replied to the letter. They wrote, in the name of "the women in the United States," repeating the denials of our government, the self-righteous protestations of our press and radio; they decried germ warfare, yet by their words and action they lent themselves to the American government's policy of concealing the facts.

This is the charge, in the form of an Open Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt,



MME. VAILLANT-COUTURIER

veld, Miss Strauss and Mrs. Sampson, from the Women's International Democratic Federation, dated Sept. 5. It is signed by the federation's general secretary, Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier, and this alone should give Mrs.

Roosevelt, and all American women, pause: for this woman is one of those rare human beings, a survivor of two and one-half years in the Nazi's Auschwitz extermination camp; she carries ever with her a living proof of fascist bestiality, a branded number on her arm; her words, her charges, cannot be taken lightly.

Mme. Vaillant-Couturier points out that side by side with its denials of the use of germ warfare, the United States Government is appropriating vast sums for bacteriological warfare research, and cites the plans for such a laboratory at Plum Island in Long Island Sound. She cites our government's refusal to ratify the Geneva Convention of 1925 against bacteriological warfare, its insistence, in the words of Walter Lippmann of the New York Herald Tribune, on "picking its own judges," among whom are men who whitewashed the Nazi concentration camps which exterminated millions of human beings:

"In our organization," wrote Marie Claude-Vaillant Couturier, "are millions of women who lost their loved ones in Hitler's concentration camps, and thousands who themselves bear, for the rest of their lives, the ineffaceable scars and memories of their own sufferings in these camps. They will never forget that it was Dr. Otto Lehner, one of the senior delegates of the International Red Cross Committee, and other members of the committee, who visited Hitler's concentration camps during World War II, and who deliberately concealed from the world the barbaric atrocities committed there, at a time when millions were undergoing torture and dying in these very camps."

The Open Letter reminds Mrs. Roosevelt that the organization to which she "replied" in the name of "the women of the United States," includes the Union of Korean Women, which numbers over two million members in both North and South Korea. It recalls the findings of the now-famous Commission of Investigation, composed of women of widely-differing political opinions and organizations from 17 countries, published in the report, "We Accuse," of atrocities committed against the Korean people.

And yet—and for this American women should be profoundly grateful to the Women's International Democratic Federation—the Open Letter distinguishes between those women who condone and aid American reaction in its barbarous war against the Korean people, and the representatives of the "other America," the women who are speaking up for peace, who are demanding an end to the ghastly slaughter in Korea and calling for a cease-fire now.

"Wherever American women have learnt the truth about the character of the Korean war, they have raised their voices and taken action," says the letter.

The Open Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt is thus an appeal to all American women, to the conscience of progressive America, to make this truth more widely known, to fight tirelessly, with the same courage and persistence as women all over the world, against germ warfare, against the slaughter of civilians and the destruction of the Korean nation, for a cease-fire NOW.

The Open Letter

(Excerpt from the Open Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from the Women's International Democratic Federation).

The Women's International Democratic Federation demands, and will continue to demand, until this ghastly war is over, the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the exchange of all prisoners-of-war. The 13th Session of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation, which met in July, 1952, addressed a Message to the women of all countries, calling, upon them to redouble their efforts to stop this war, which, by the vilest methods, is systematically destroying a whole population, a whole civilization. It calls upon them to take part in the People's Congress for Peace which will take place in Vienna this December, in order with the utmost vigor to demonstrate their will to see violence and war replaced by the spirit of negotiation and understanding among the peoples.

We know that in this we have the support of the peace-loving women of the world, including the women of the United States of America. Like all mothers, American mothers do not want their sons to die on foreign battlefields in aggressive and shameful wars, or to be brutalized by being made the instruments for revolting actions.

Wherever American women have learnt the truth about the character of the Korean war, they have raised their voices and taken action.

On 25th June, the second anniversary of the aggression in Korea, 1,000 American women demonstrated before the headquarters of the United Nations demanding "No Third Year of War in Korea." In the State of Washington, three mothers of soldiers in the United States Army initiated a movement to give the people of their state an opportunity to vote for peace. In Louisville, Ky., 200 wives and mothers of men in the 623rd National Gunmen's Field Artillery demanded that their men-

folk be brought back from Korea. In Little Rock, Arkansas, the father of a prisoner-of-war collected in 30 days one million signatures to a petition calling for an immediate exchange of all prisoners-of-war. Many mothers in different parts of the country are refusing to accept their sons' posthumous medals, as a protest against those who sent them to their death.

When the women of the United States learnt of the use of burning gasoline against defenseless women and children, when they learnt of the savage massacre of unarmed prisoners-of-war on Koje Island, by protesting indignantly they expressed their will for peace.

You yourselves have not joined with them in raising your voices against this horror—the systematic extermination of women and children by burning them alive. Neither the sorrow of the American mother nor the martyrdom of the mother of Korea has aroused from you the least protest to your Government which sacrifices their children. You did nothing when your Government boastfully set out to raze by bombing 78 Korean towns, the pitiful remnants of homes already reduced to ashes.

You claim that you denounce germ warfare. Yet in your capacity of United States representatives in the United Nations Organization, you have taken no steps whatever to condemn it or to press for ratification of the Geneva Convention by your Government. When your Government's spokesmen recently repudiated as "unrealistic and actually harmful" the statement of principle made by the late President Roosevelt in 1943, that the United States of America would not use bacteriological warfare unless the enemy used it first, you said nothing.

Your attitude demonstrates that you are trying to conceal the truth, to hide the guilt of the United States Government regarding the Korean war, and is revealing you to the women of the whole world as accessories to this crime against humanity. They judge you, not by your words, but by your deeds.



A KOREAN CHILD rests after being given first aid for injuries received in a B-29 bombing of Pyongyang, capital of the Korean Peoples Republic.

Housewives Tell Off Federal Price Chief

FRESNO, Cal.—San Joaquin Valley housewives, indignant over the high cost of living, urged Price Stabilizer Tighe Woods here to "put teeth" on the nation's price control laws.

The government's top price regulator faced 250 women from the Fresno area in an "old fashioned town hall type meeting" last month to get their opinion on inflation.

He was challenged by a gallery of budget-conscious homemakers who blamed "middlemen," weak price laws, and "red tape" for spiralling living costs.

Woods' visit here coincided with a government announcement from Washington that it had authorized manufacturers to pass on recent ceiling price increase in steel, copper and aluminum. The increases were expected to cost consumers an estimated \$900 million a year.

Mrs. Geraldine Garrett made the most dramatic appeal for stronger controls. She said she was going to have a baby in a few weeks, but "must eat horse meat and do without proper foods" because she couldn't make ends meet on her husband's take-home pay of less than \$200 a month.

Woods, who had promised he was here to "just listen," stood attentively in front of the group as the women fired suggestions for easing the squeeze of the shrinking dollar.

Mrs. Carl Dougherty, Fresno housewife, declared she "would not support any program" unless

she knew how much her budget would be eaten up by taxes.

Mrs. Andrew MacDonald, who said she was the wife of a professional man earning less than \$8,000 a year, said she would pay additional taxes, if necessary to keep price controls operating.

She said "middlemen" were responsible for high prices.

NO REAL CONTROLS

But Mrs. Lawrence Young said "it isn't the middleman at all." She said the "government is causing inflation" with deficit spending, and shouted to Woods that "controls breed more controls."

Mrs. O. L. Sharpe told Woods that Office of Price Stabilization officials already had admitted that their program didn't control prices.

"So the whole thing doesn't seem understandable to a person with an ordinary mind," she said.



The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

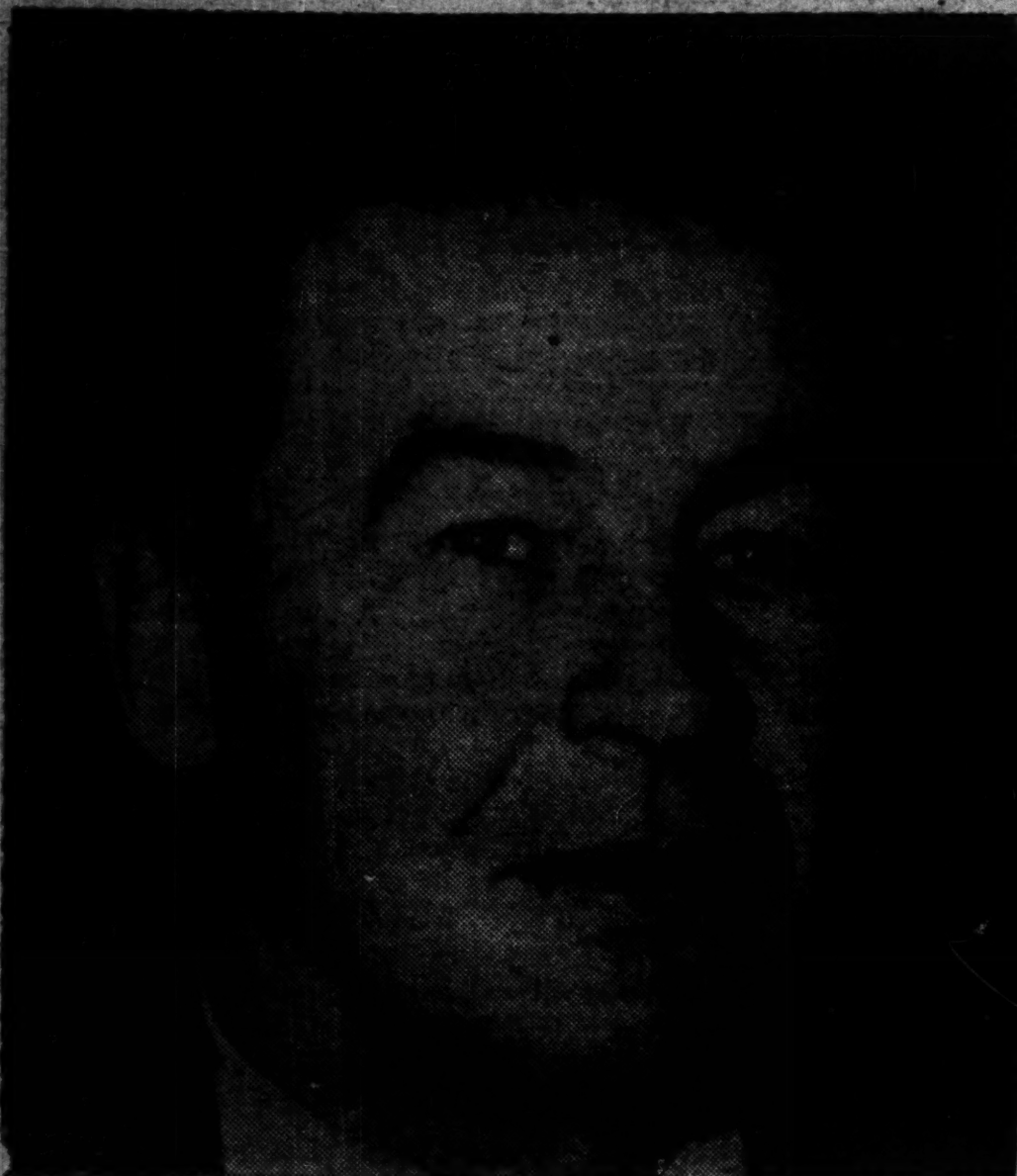
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Don't Grasp At Straws

Make Your Vote Count for Peace

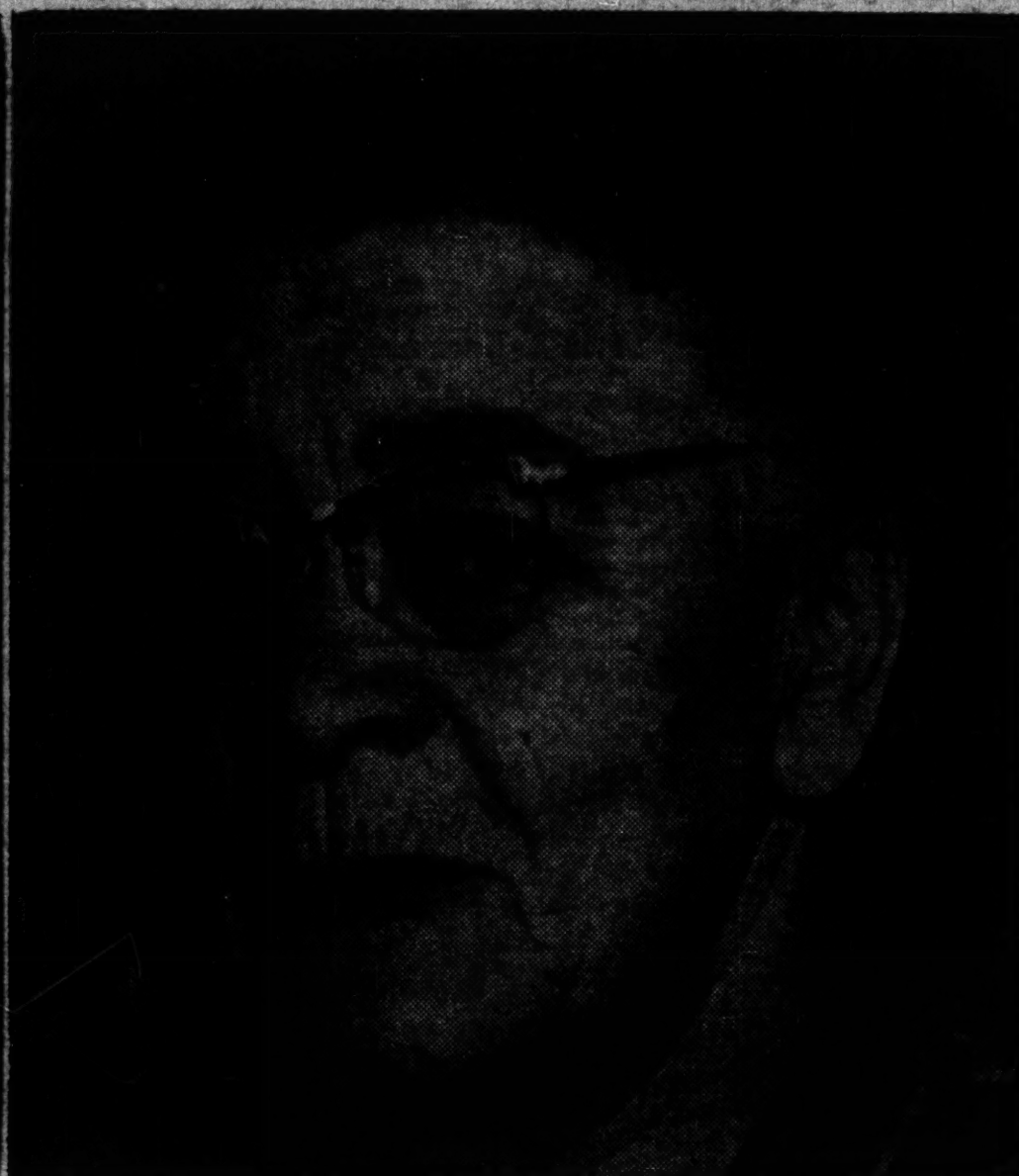
— See Editorial, Page 5 —



VINCENT HALLINAN

Progressive Party candidate for President

Noted attorney who was sentenced to prison this summer for his forthright defense of labor leader Harry Bridges.



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President.

Distinguished Negro woman leader and former publisher of the California Eagle, a leading Negro newspaper.

1,500 at Overflow Rally Pledge Untiring Struggle to Save Lives of Rosenbergs

An overflow audience of more than 1,500 jammed two halls at Central Plaza Thursday night to demand clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, young Jewish couple awaiting death at Sing Sing on a frameup charge of "conspiring to commit espionage."

"Every American who raises his voice for peace and freedom will be in peril if they should die," said Dr. Samuel Schwimmer, chairman of the Lower East Side chapter of the Civil Rights Congress as he opened the meeting.

"If we permit the Rosenbergs to die," he said, "the hunting season long opened against the Negro people will be extended to Jewish Americans. But this crime will not be permitted."

Cries of "no! no! they shall not die" were voiced in all parts of the hall by an audience in a fighting mood.

Many in the audience wept unashamedly as Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was railroaded to prison with the Rosenbergs, said, "We have been lied about, beaten, robbed, imprisoned, and now we are about to be murdered."

Mrs. Sobell deeply impressed her listeners with the gravity of the case when she asked, "If we are to be the first to be led into the gas chambers, will it be better for you if you are second or third?"

If we stay in prison, you move that much closer to prison. If we die, you move closer to death. You must give a little of your life that they may live."

HITLER PARALLEL

Elaine Ross, of the N. Y. State CRC elicited gasps of "yes, yes" from all sides of the hall when she said, "Every Jew knows in his heart that the Rosenbergs have been convicted because of anti-Semitism. What else can we think when the Rosenbergs are held responsible for the war in Korea. Hitler said the Jews were responsible for World War II."

Time and again the audience interrupted Dr. David Krinkin, editor of the Russian newspaper Ruskoy Golos, with cries of "NO" when he asked: "Will you permit the Rosenbergs to be put to death in the face of the grave doubt of their guilt?"

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro scholar and leader, traced the history of the cold war that culminated in the frameup of the Rosenbergs. He noted the similarity between this case and the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti a quarter of a century ago in an earlier period of war hysteria and threat of financial disaster.

No one doubts the "frightful miscarriage of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case," he said. "Yet at that time some of the most influential Americans refused to say a word or raise a hand of protest. This must not happen again, Dr. DuBois declared. "Sacco and Vanzetti are dead; but we live. May we live to prevent another such crime as this."

One Sacco - Vanzetti case is enough for us here in America, said B. Z. Goldberg, writer for the Jewish Day. "We do not want

another. We must fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs."

The audience agreed wholeheartedly, and proved it by donating several thousand dollars to help the fight.

The meeting also heard Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Thomas English, defendant in the frameup of the Trenton Six Negroes; Yuri Suhl, poet, and James Aronson, executive editor, National Guardian.

Edith Segal's fine poem, "My Loved One," dedicated to the Rosenbergs case, was warmly received when sung by folk-singer Martha Schlamme. Actor Morris Carnovsky closed the meeting with an eloquent reading of excerpts from Pablo Neruda's poem, "Let the Rail-Splitter Awake."

A resolution adopted by the rally called upon President Truman to use his executive power to stop the legal murder.

BROOKLYN FORUM BACKS CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS

By MICHAEL SINGER

A packed election forum at the Church Of the Savior in Brooklyn Thursday night overwhelmingly backed cease-fire proposals made by Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U.S. Senate, and by their questions to Democratic and Republican showed their anger and per-

plexity at the refusal of both major party national candidates to support this peace demand.

The forum, one of the most exciting held in Brooklyn during the campaign, was sponsored by the Brooklyn Heights Alternatives to War and was chaired by Rev. John H. Lathrop.

Opposing Dr. Lamont was

State Sen. Harry Gittelson, who represented the Democratic Party, and Archie E. Albright, Jr., vice-president, New York Young Republican Club.

Lamont's powerful peace plea and his analysis of the bi-partisan's arms budget with its aid to foreign fascists while drastically reducing the living

standards of the American people drew enthusiastic applause. His reception from the professional and white collar audience was in marked contrast to the challenging questions hurled at Gittelson and Albright.

At one point Gittelson lost his temper when his remark

(Continued on Page 7)

EISENHOWER, STEVENSON SPAR ON WAR

Eisenhower's advisers have told him that if he keeps pounding away on the Korean war issue he can guarantee his victory in November.

Acting on this, Eisenhower Friday told a Detroit audience that "the great tragedy of the Korean war" was brought on by the Truman administration.

Eisenhower did not mention that he has publicly approved the government's sending of troops to Korea and that the decision to wage war in Korea was a bipartisan decision made mostly under the leadership of GOP leader John Foster Dulles.

In echoing the country's hatred of the Korean war, Eisenhower is careful not to mention any possibility of bringing it to an end now through a cease-fire.

Democratic candidate Stevenson has no other answer to the GOP demagoguery on the war than to reaffirm the bi-partisan support for this military adventure as a noble cause. Stevenson said Friday that he would rather lose the election than give up the war or even pretend to be critical of it.

Echoing this same line, the GOP U. S. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon Friday resigned from the GOP and came out for Stevenson on the ground that the GOP candidates are falsely claiming they want U. S. forces out of Korea. Morse said that U. S. withdrawal would increase the danger of a world war, thus defending the standard official line which both GOP and Democrats have been selling all along.

Observers note that the GOP demagoguery on the Korean war—criticizing it without offering to end it—is making a strong impression on the voters, most of whom are not aware that the Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass is the only cease-fire ticket in the national field.

New Schedule For CP Election Talks on WMCA

The WMCA broadcasts of the New York State Communist Election Campaign Committee, hitherto from 10:05 to 10:15 p.m., will now be made Monday through Friday from 10:30 to 10:40 p.m. Be sure to inform your friends of the change.

ALP Rally in Garden Monday for Peace, Civil Rights

This Week Is Critical in Our Fund Appeal

"I TAKE PLEASURE in responding to your request in The Worker, and as a poor man at the age of 73 I hope you will accept this five dollars for the good work. I feel like I would be lost without The Worker."

So said the letter from Montgomery, Ala., one of several scores received in answer to our fund plea for \$50,000 issued last week.

Your answer to our plea has been heartening. We knew you would be coming through, and you are doing so. But our immediate needs are very great, much greater than anything we have ever been able to

raise in a short time. We need to get \$15,000 by the end of this week (Oct. 31), of the \$50,000 for which we asked, to keep the Daily Worker and The Worker going.

So don't hesitate. Put ten or five or what you can afford in an envelope right now and send it off.

Our first response include contributions from big cities and small towns, places like Florence, Ore.; Friday Harbor, Wash.; Virgennes, Vt.

They included \$20 given as a birthday present by a man to his wife; money from small pension checks; a contribution of \$190

from workers in a shop; a collection taken at a meeting, and another taken at a party.

"Each single copy of The Worker is worth more than the \$5 we are enclosing," writes one contributor. "This paper is like a bright light that illumines the path to the future and cuts the fog and dispels the gloom of the present. For ourselves and our children, may the Daily Worker continue its herculean job of helping to rally the people for peace and progress."

Early contributors include three dairy farmers from various sections of central New York, and a poultry

farmer from New Jersey. They include several more affluent supporters who sent in \$50 and \$25.

They include, too, contributions from such places as Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Detroit, where progressive leaders face persecution and prosecution by the political goons of Big Business, by means of arrests under the pro-fascist Smith Act.

And they include contributions by two Freedom of the Press Committees in widely separated parts of the country: \$100 from the Boston Committee, and \$50 from the Minneapolis Committee.

Some contributors informed us their gifts were only a starter, a "token," and more would soon be forthcoming. In one case, a "buck" was sent, with word that others would be sent every few days during the campaign. We are reminded of the Minneapolis school boy of last year's campaign who sent some fifteen \$2 contributions throughout the drive.

All this, we note, is a good beginning. But it does not yet come near meeting our immediate needs. We urge every reader to keep it rolling. This week is critical for us.

Korea Cables UN Heads to Ask Renewal of Truce Talks

By JOHN PITTMAN

A demand by the Korean People's Democratic Republic for resumption of the Panmunjom truce talks and a Polish proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea were before the seventh regular session of the United Nations General Assembly this week.

In a cabled message to UN Secretary General Trygve Lie, North Korean foreign minister Pak Hwon Yong charged that the U. S. government was trying to present other UN members with an "accomplished fact" in breaking off the truce talks.

The message was sent as the Washington-controlled UN majority voting machine twice denied the Korean spokesman the right to be heard in discussion regarding Korea. The second rejection came Thursday in the Political Committee, when despite the Soviet contention that "you can't unify one side only," the committee majority voted to discuss the unification and rehabilitation of Korea with only the Syngman Rhee representatives present.

The new Korean proposal which Gen. Clark rejected on Oct. 8, summarily breaking off negotiations, was as follows:

"On the basis of the legitimate treatment for the repatriation of all war prisoners of both parties and their restoration to peaceful life, our side proposes that, upon the entry into force of the armis-

tice agreement, all war prisoners shall be directed to mutually agreed exchange points in the demilitarized zones, as you have proposed with a view to transferring said men to the other party and have them received by the other party."

After this transfer and acceptance of military prisoners, the Korean proposal continued, a mixed Red Cross group should visit them as called for by paragraph 57 of the draft armistice agreement and as proposed by the United States. The Koreans and Chinese accepted this U. S. proposal.

"It must be explained to the prisoners," the proposal continued, "that their return to peaceful life is secure and that they should not again participate in any military operation in Korea. After that, a classification or screening of war prisoners shall be carried out in accordance with their national regions and residence. Repatriation shall be carried out immediately after such an exchange, classification and screening. This can be carried out under the supervision of control groups or representatives of neutral countries."

The new Korean demand for resumption of truce talks charged that the U. S. negotiators completely ignored this proposal and refused to discuss it. They read out a previously prepared statement calling for suspension of the negotiations and stalked out of

the meeting.

THE KOREAN WAR dominated the delegates' interest from the very first. For weeks before the session convened on Oct. 14, inspired reports from Washington had declared that Secretary Acheson would urge the UN to accept Washington's terms for ending the Korean War, and a Pentagon ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese. In the afternoon of Oct. 16, Acheson opened the debate.

"We shall fight on as long as it is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea," he said.

This admission of a lack of any plan for ending the war was coupled with a plea to continue and extend it.

POLAND was the first to challenge Acheson's arguments. Stanislaw Skrzewski, Poland's foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation to the UN, took the floor Friday afternoon. Acheson's statement, said Skrzewski, was "false and hypocritical." Facts alone refute his words. The Polish delegate then recited data, confirmed by American sources, of United States Government preparations for a third world war, of its "hostile attitude toward peace."

Turning to Korea, Skrzewski said "this is the third time that we have come together at a session

Peking Says Planes Violated Border 571 Times in 11 Days

Peking Radio charged yesterday that U. S. planes violated People's China's Manchurian border 571 times in 11 days this month, it was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo

BRITISH FREE KESSELING, WHO ORDERED MASS KILLING

BONN, Germany. — Former Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, sentenced to death as a Nazi war criminal in 1947, has been released from prison unconditionally, it was announced today by the British.

Kesselring, 66, was paroled two months ago. He was sentenced to death in 1947 for ordering the massacre of 300 Italians during World War II.

Former Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, sentenced to 18 years in prison in 1949, also is expected to be released shortly. Von Manstein has been out of prison on a medical parole for the past two months.

World Press Likens Rosenbergs To Sacco-Vanzetti, Dreyfus Case

Great bitterness has been expressed in the world press about the Rosenberg case.

Cianfranco Corsini, in the Rome periodical "Vi Nuove" likens the Rosenberg case to that of Sacco and Vanzetti. "...The slaughter of the Rosenbergs would be a crime for which American justice will have to render account before the whole world and which they would never be able to justify, just as they could never justify the crime that befell the innocent martyrs Niccola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whom the world remembers in these days with the same horror with which the news was received twenty-five

years ago." The Israel "Jewish Weekly," in an article entitled "Dreyfus, Ancient and Modern" reviews the manifestations of anti-Semitism in various countries and includes the Rosenberg case as one of the most tragic of such manifestations. "Presse Nouvelle," a Paris Jewish weekly writes: "Only a huge national and international protest action will lead to the reversal of the decision against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, so that these innocent victims should be able to return to their homes and children as respected citizens. The freedom must be fought for and won!"

'The Company Wants to Take My Husband's Life,' Says Wife of Farm Equipment Union Leader

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—"I was never so proud of Harold Ward as I am right now."

June Ward, 29-year old wife of the Farm Equipment union leader framed on the charge of killing a Harvester Company scab, spoke the words thoughtfully.

"Just think," she added, "how important the Harvester Company must consider his leadership in the union, to have invested that \$10,000 reward in his frameup in order to remove him!"

"From the so-called evidence against him, how can anyone who reads a newspaper doubt that Harold is innocent—that it is nothing but a frameup?"

THE Wards' two sons, Michael, 7, and Douglas, 5, had been watching a television "Western" as we talked in the living room of their apartment at 6502 South Greenwood. Michael nodded at his mother's words. Their cowboy hero, "Hoppy," had just outwitted the town banker and his thugs in their plot to oust the heroine from her silver mine.

Michael smiled quietly as his

mother continued: "The company isn't fighting just one man this time, they're fighting thousands who stand with him. They can't beat him unless they beat the union too!"

THE story of the man whom Harvester is trying to railroad to the electric chair, with the aid of accomplices wearing the badge of Chicago police, unfolded as his wife talked.

Born in Jackson, Tenn., Harold Ward came to Chicago in his early youth. He and June met as students at DuSable High School on the South Side, and married soon after they were graduated. Employed by the Harvester Company in 1944, the young Negro worker became active in the then CIO Farm Equipment Worker Union.

"I resented the time he put in at the union hall at first," the young mother confessed, "but Harold insisted that our own children could not have a decent life unless there was a strong union for all farm equipment workers."

HIS fellow workers promoted Ward quickly to leadership in their local union, electing him financial secretary of Local 168.

He stayed at his job in the plant as coremaker, but with increased union responsibilities took on battles beyond the immediate issues in his shop.

"Housing, civil rights, peace, he saw them all as part of the same fight for a better life for the working man," Mrs. Ward commented.

The housing crisis hit the young couple hard right after their second child was born. Unable, like thousands of other Negro families, to find adequate living space in this city notorious for its mob violence-enforced ghetto, they left their children with Ward's mother in St. Louis. For two years they lived separated from their sons, in a cramped room, while they hunted a home.

JUNE Ward went to work in a clerical job to help finance an apartment, and when they found the Greenwood Avenue rooms, the rent was so exorbitant that she remained at work, with her mother caring for the children.

Meanwhile, the Harvester unionists chose Harold Ward as their delegate to the International Peace Conference at the invitation of European trade

unions. Scheduled originally in England, the meeting was switched to Warsaw, Poland, when British authorities barred it at the last minute.

Ward returned from a six-week visit in Poland and other European countries inspired with the messages of workers he met there: "Tell Americans we must work together for world peace!"

"THERE was hardly a day or night after that that he didn't work for the union, and for peace, which he believes is the only guarantee that the union can live," Mrs. Ward told us.

"The police said they couldn't understand why he wasn't at home when they came here the Saturday after Foster was killed," she related. "I told them he was busy with the strike—but they never went where they could find him, at the union hall or on the picket line!"

THE busy strike leader was arrested only when he voluntarily reported to police headquarters with his attorney a few days later. The murdered William Foster, a union member himself, had told police before

his death that he could not recognize his assailant.

Three of the four alleged witnesses to the assault, committed in the dark hours of early morning, could not identify Ward in the police lineup. But a fourth "witness," unknown to anyone but the company and the police, put the finger on Ward!

The solidarity of their neighbors and friends, the offers of help from complete strangers, the rallying of all the union's forces behind Ward's defense, and above all, the reaction of Ward himself, since his arrest, are the things which make his wife feel "prouder than ever" of her husband.

"EVEN in jail, he's not worried about himself, but about how the strike is going, and about prisoners he's found there who need help," she said. "He fills me with courage and confidence every time I visit him."

What help does the imprisoned union leader need? June Ward's answer was quick.

"The only help Harold asks is support for the Harvester strikers. The company would like to take his life, as an example to others who might dare to lead workers as he does."

"He knows that his life and the life of the union are one and the same thing now. Help win the strike, and Harold Ward's freedom will be won, too!"

ELECTION TALKS ON RADIO

SATURDAY

WQXR, 7:05 p.m.
Simon W. Gerson

MONDAY

WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Esther Cantor

TUESDAY

WLIB, 10:15 a.m.
Mel Williamson
WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Simon W. Gerson

WEDNESDAY

WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Abner W. Berry

THURSDAY

WLIB, 10:15 a.m.
Simon W. Gerson
WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Pettis Perry

FRIDAY

WLIB, 10:15 a.m.
Abner W. Berry
WMCA, 9:05 p.m.
Mary Morris
WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Simon W. Gerson

MONDAY, Nov. 3

WMCA, 10:30 p.m.
Claudia Jones

Judge Refuses To Halt Rearrest Of Non-Citizens

Federal Judge John W. Clancy on Friday refused to interfere with Attorney General James McGranery's order for eight non-citizens, free on bail in deportation proceedings, to surrender for imprisonment on Ellis Island.

In his decision, Judge Clancy pointed out that four of the eight, Frank Borich, Harry Yaris, Andrew Dmytryshyn and Jack Schneider, had asked the court to restrain the immigration authorities from re-arresting them on grounds they had previously been ordered freed on bail by a writ of habeas corpus which, they said, was still in effect.

The judge said that once the writ had been fulfilled the director of immigration "is not permanently subject" to it.

As to the remaining four, Paul Yudich, Sam Milgrom, Michael Nukk and Joseph Siminoff, the judge said: "All that the plaintiffs claim is that they are in present danger of re-arrest. On what grounds or in what manner the arrest is to be directed and affected they are unable to say."

British Jail 80 More in Attack on Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya.—British troops and police continued their mass arrests here, jailing 80 more residents in addition to the more than 100 previously arrested. Thousands here have been searched and beaten, and residents were reported fleeing to the jungle as the British terror, enforcing colonial rule, proceeded.

Resistance to British rule was reported fast spreading. A leaflet given circulation here declared that "fascism has come to Kenya." The people, it added, have been robbed of all freedom, their press has been destroyed, their editors arrested, their newspaper suppressed.

The leaflet continued: "The brutality of the suppression, the show of force and the rule of the gun will not stop us from our goal."

"This is the voice of New Africa."

"We are six million and power is in our numbers."

Farewells at Ferry Bound for Ellis Island

By LESTER RODNEY

It was a lovely late October morning Friday as the ferry for Ellis Island chugged dreamily into the little wooden slip at the foot of South Ferry. A little windy, but not cold . . . just nice for a boat ride into the inviting free waters . . . to leave one's cares behind for a little while and gradually recede from the canyons of Manhattan, see the Statue of Liberty loom larger and larger, maybe idly imagine you are on a ship headed for the open sea down the harbor . . .

About 450 people, including 200 fur workers who took off from the morning's work to say goodbye to one of their union officials, were standing around waiting to wave farewell to eight men who were going onto the boat, eight Americans, workers, trade union leaders, anti-fascists, veterans of World War II, fathers of veterans. In Washington the administration had ordered them to surrender for deportation proceedings, with no bail.

The eight and their families

were mingling right with the hundreds of fellow workers, friends and well wishers, waiting for the ferry to come in at 10:45 a.m. They were chatting, smiling, looking at their watches. Nearby a group of girl scouts were excitedly leaning against the wire gate waiting. They were going on a trip to Ellis Island on the same ferry. It was all casual, nothing at all about the scene to stop any passersby in alarm. No hobnailed boots clumping in rhythm down the old cobblestone riverfront street. No shouted commands. No swastika armbands that one could see.

If one of the 450, or one of the eight, or any of the eight's wives or children, had stopped a New Yorker wandering by and informed him that here in front of his eyes eight honest, hard working men who committed no crime were being torn suddenly from their homes, their jobs, their families, and being thrown like cattle into cells for an indefinite period, with no bail allowed, because, like Tom Paine,

they had not been born here, the passerby would have snorted:

"Oh, come on now, you're kidding!"

The boat came in and the eight pressed through the crowd from different directions toward the door going in. One by one . . . Harry Yaris, veteran of World War II, father of one son . . . Frank Borich, 53, father of twin daughters . . . Andrew Dmytryshyn, 60 . . . Paul Yudich, 63, labor editor of the Morning Freiheit, father of two sons, one a veteran of World War II . . . Sam Milgrom, 44 . . . Michael Nukk, 43, editor of the Estonian language paper "Uns Ulm," father of two . . . Jack Schneider, 54, assistant manager of the Furriers Joint Council, father of one daughter . . . Joseph Siminoff, 52, father of three veterans of World War II . . .

FAREWELLS

"So long Jack!" "Goodbye Frank" come the shouts. And there are quieter goodbyes, with whispers, embraces and kisses

and if you look close a moment of tight lips under closed eyes. Soon the ferryboat is chugging into the big free harbor toward the statue with the upraised torch. Every one of the eight is smiling and cheerful in his last wave-goodbye . . .

In the paper this same Friday morning is the news item from Bonn, Germany, that Albert Kesslering, Nazi war criminal, has been formally released. Among his specific known crimes was the slaying of 333 Italian men, women and children, civilians in the caves of northern Italy as the Nazis retreated. He goes out this morning and eight anti-fascists head for cells. It is seven years later, seven years after the great anti-fascist victory.

The orders came from Washington. They'll show McCarthy who's tough with "reds." It's election time. The "lesser evil" is showing its stuff.

The Ellis Island ferry moves over the waters, pitching mildly with the swell . . . it's a lovely morning.

Bicycle Parade Set for Medina

A bicycle parade organized by the Youth Committee to Elect Manuel Medina will wend its way through the 14th Assembly District Saturday (Oct. 25), winding up at 116 Street and Fifth Avenue at 6:30 p.m., where a street rally for the American Labor Party candidate will be held at that time. The youth contingent will meet before the bicycle parade at 29 E. 114 St., ALP headquarters.

Yoshida Re-elected

TOKYO.—The reactionary Shigeru Yoshida, Washington's puppet premier of Japan, Friday was re-elected for a four-year term. His vote was 247 of the 453 cast.

Steve Nelson Put in 'Solitary' Confinement In Murderers' Row

PITTSBURGH.—Steve Nelson has just been transferred to solitary confinement in "Murderers' Row" in the county prison, where he is serving the fourth month of his 20-year sentence without bail. He is locked up in a tiny, dimly lighted cell alongside the cells of

men condemned to death.

"This place is even worse than the solitary cell in the narcotics division from which I was transferred," said Steve in a message from prison. "They don't want me to have a chance to prepare my defense for the Smith Act trial."

Steve goes on trial in Federal Court Nov. 5 with Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

Steve is behind three sets of locked steel doors. The first steel door gives admittance to the narrow corridor along which the cells for the condemned are placed. Some distance down is another steel door, shutting off the most isolated cells. In one of these Steve is housed.

Behind another locked door, food is slipped in. Steve is denied

access to the mess room, and he is denied all exercise in the prison yard.

This is the ninth day of intensive persecution of Steve Nelson. He spent three days in the dark, bread-and-water dungeon "hole" at the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa.

Last week, when he was rescued from the "hole" by Civil Rights Congress protests, Steve was put in the rat-infested isolation in the narcotics-psychotics division. When the CRC and attorneys Hymen Schlesinger and Bertram Edises again protested, Steve was sent to "Murderers' Row."

Protests are being sent to Gov. John S. Fine, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., and to Warden Dye, of the County Prison.

'MOSCOW AGENT' MYTH RIPPED AT TRIAL OF '13'

By HARRY RAYMOND

Evidence ripping the prosecution's charge that leaders and members of the Communist Party are "agents of Moscow" was placed before the jury Friday, in the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York Communists.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national committee member of the Party, testifying for the 12th day, identified a copy of a letter written April 1, 1947, by Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis to Tom Clark, then U. S. Attorney General, attacking a proposal that the Party be prosecuted as a foreign agent.

This letter, declared defense attorney Mary Kaufman, revealed the Party's standing as an independent American political party. It discussed a letter to Clark by Parnell Thomas, then chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, demanding prosecution of the Party under the McCarrick and Voorhees foreign

agent acts.

"I don't see anything here on the central thought," said Judge Edward J. Dimock. He said he did not think the document was proper evidence.

Mrs. Kaufman reminded the court that prosecutor Myles Lane, in his opening address to the jury, said the government would show American Communists "are instructed that they owe their allegiance to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

"We have a right to show instructions by the American party leadership taught over and over again something different on allegiance," the lawyer said.

She said the letter identified by Miss Flynn was written by Dennis on instructions of the party's national committee. She added:

"Here is a presentation of their views following a meeting on the subject."

The judge permitted the jury to

HOW TO VOTE NOVEMBER 4th

If you wish to vote for Peace and Progress on Nov. 4th:
1. For the American Labor Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President, and Mrs. Charloff Bass for Vice-President:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

2. For Corliss Lamont for U. S. Senate and all local candidates running on the ALP line:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

3. To vote for Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Harlem's 11th A. D.:

Pull the lever on Row I FIRST, and then pull all the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

4. To vote for Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District:

Pull the lever on Row H FIRST, then pull the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Congress line.

5. To vote for Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell for Assembly in the district, pull the lever on FIRST, then pull the levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

6. There are major party Negro candidates for legislative offices who are unopposed by the ALP. To vote for them, pull the lever above their name on the line of their party, then shift to Row D for the ALP candidates.

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(Continued on Page 6)

What Part Is Labor Playing in Elections?

By GEORGE MORRIS

DETROIT.

THE CANDIDATES are bombarding the voters with a greater volume of oratory than in any previous campaign, but, unfortunately, there isn't very much evidence of an organized pressure and influence upon the Democratic candidates that were given labor and other popular endorsement.

That, at least, was the impression I gained during a visit to Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit.

There is, unquestionably, a move of popular but unorganized, pressure on issues in this campaign to which the candidates of both parties have been forced to yield some. In the mid-western states, especially, there is a contest on to catch the vote of the pro-peace sentiment. And we have seen how both parties resort to equally demagogic tactics to catch support on civil rights. But their respect for the unorganized pressure only indicates how much higher the level of the campaign could be if there was more organized pressure.

GOV. STEVENSON and his campaigners, have not stressed very strongly the issues upon which they won the endorsement of labor and Negro organizations. He leans heavily upon those organizations to win and they are trying to sell him as one better than Eisenhower. But it must be admitted, as has been indicated in what I saw, that there isn't very much of an effort on the part of those organizations to make him come through with greater emphasis on the issues closest to their hearts.

There is a technical aspect of this campaign that may partly explain the situation as it affects labor and many Negro organizations. This is the first presidential campaign that depends heavily on TV. The candidates and their campaigners face the voters, and perform in their very sitting rooms, but the voters cannot talk back to the candidates or in any way show their pleasure or displeasure on the course of the campaign.

THE BIG MONEY interests back of the two parties of Wall Street, cornering all the TV time within reach, obviously see in the expensive weapon a way to monopolize electioneering. They see it as a way to get to each individual voter without depending on a mass of door-bell ringers and big rallies. Many of their candidates also have less interest in the labor and Negro organizations which is an important source of campaign workers for them.

This development of "electronic" campaigning, it seems, has also had an influence upon labor. There is less door-bell ringing and similar type of activity and a lesser of the influence of thousands of campaign workers upon the candidates they work for. The candidates, unless they be of local level, don't feel much of the pressure of their active workers.

MOST UNIONS and their political arms like the CIO-PAC and the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, are also concentrating effort on a series of TV network broadcasts in the final two weeks of the campaign. In their camp, too, there seems to be a feeling that something easier has

been found than mobilization of their members by the thousands to comb communities and cover every shop gate.

I certainly do not minimize the effectiveness of TV broadcasts, especially if they are well planned. I have been told of some wonderful response to TV shows arranged by unions, like in the case of the striking International Harvester workers in Chicago. Experienced campaigners told me that judging by response, a TV broadcast is far more effective than its cost invested in newspaper ads.

BUT THE labor movement may regret very much the trend to minimize the old-fashioned door-to-door contact and mobilization of campaigners by the thousands. It cannot be replaced by television. One of the immediate effects of this exaggerated dependence upon electronics, is the already evident lowered influence of campaign workers upon the candidates.

This is why candidates just tip their hats to some of the key issues—a few words on civil rights to a Negro audience or Taft-Hartley repeal where that is "convenient."

THIS COINCIDES with a general campaign passivity in most unions today although never in the country's history has there been such near-unanimous official endorsement by labor of the candidates of one party. But there is neither enthusiasm for Stevenson, nor the type of independent action by labor for endorsed candidates we saw in the great 1944 campaign. Everywhere they told me there is even less of such activity than in 1948. The fact is that the pro-Stevenson labor camp has become so completely tied to the Democratic Party that most of its effort is channeled through the regular organizations of the Democrats.

In Cincinnati I hardly saw a sign of PAC although it is the home of Jack Kroll, its director, and of Sen. Taft, its chief target.

THERE IS a common theory in top labor circles that as a "practical" matter, labor's face shouldn't be too evident in the campaign. This is supposed to help Stevenson develop favor with conservative voters. In reverse, this approach justifies the brush-off Democratic candidates are giving to what they regard as "left wing" issues like civil rights, Taft-Hartley repeal and to altogether ignore peace as an issue in the campaign. This is causing much muttering of unkind language about Mr. Stevenson among his own supporters in labor and Negro organizations because it is hard to develop enthusiasm for him.

This city, politically alive, a reflection of the traditional mili-

tancy of the auto workers, is an example. The auto unions and the AFL have carried out an active campaign for registration and achieved a record. The majority of the workers are for Stevenson, whom their unions endorsed. Democratic Party buttons are about all you see in the shops. But Walter Reuther noticed that there is no excitement anywhere for the Illinois Governor. As elsewhere, they told me here that there is an overwhelming sentiment among the workers for the defeat of Eisenhower whom they fear. But that doesn't make Stevenson popular for

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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

She Tells the Truth About Communism, but the Papers Hide It

By JOSEPH NORTH

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is the first of the Communist defendants to take the stand. Half a century of labor's struggles speak through her and you look around the courtroom for the reporters. Four rows are allotted them, but aside from Harry Raymond of the Daily Worker, only the Daily Compass is here. It is no mystery; we know why the editors have called off their reporters. Silence is the only reply they can offer this woman about whom Joe Hill harangue and whose name is a benediction in a hundred factory cities.

PROSECUTOR MARKS nervously stalls the proceedings as he pores over the pamphlets and resolutions which the defense has offered as evidence. The minute hand on the clock moves slowly through long, silent hours while he examines every sentence and comma. He is decidedly in a conspiracy with tedium. Outside the high windows the first gray flurries of snow are falling. Finally the prosecutor comes to life: "I object," he says and manages to repeat his objection a dozen different ways throughout the long day.

The testimony deals with the Communist position on economic crisis—a matter about which the nation has no small concern, for even the Wall Street witch-doctors are mumbling of a forthcoming "recession." The storm signals are flying. The Government lawyers are unhappy as the defense offers its evidence—articles by the Marxist economist, Alexander Bittleman, resolutions from the party conventions of 1945 and since, Labor Day manifestos in the Worker.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Marks tries every trick in Blackstone to prevent the full statement of the Communist position. He is reduced to petty forays on Defense Counsel McTernan who finally reads the evidence to the jury, interruptions, objections.

The resolutions, articles, speeches would alert the people to the impending hurricane—if only the people could hear. The Communist advise the workingclass, the nation, how the storm could be delayed, how the hunger could be mitigated, the severity of the crisis blunted, how they could prevent the corporations from "shifting the burdens of depression onto the backs of the people."

THE COMMUNISTS call for an increase in mass purchasing power, in jobs, they advocate great housing programs, price controls, widespread foreign trade (the real thing, not the Marshall Plan variety to impoverish other nations thereby speeding universal depression). They propose the extension of social insurance, relief. "The Government," they contend, "must assume the direct responsibility to assure a job to every American who wants work and cannot find it." This is Marxism-Leninism, explicit refutation of the Government's stoop-pigeon label that Communists await the crisis with passionate impatience, to "thrive on chaos and confusion, plotting uprisings, riots, force and violence."

McTernan turns to Gurley Flynn who has obliged to sit for hours on the witness stand through all the interminable delays.

Did she, as a member of the National Committee since 1945, ever hear her colleagues discuss the depression as a means to "foment civil war, uprising, violence against the Government?"

"No."

Were there secret printings on the depression different from those that were read?

"No." The prosecutor is on his feet, throwing objections like a handful of grenades. But she answers the questions, firmly, in the negative, quietly, refutes these libels, as she details the policies of the Communist Party. The decisions of the Communists are public; they mean exactly what they say; their policies are arrived at after thorough discussion of the membership. The jury listens intently to her unhesitating replies.

You look at the long empty benches in the press box, at the sparse rows of spectators. And you think these are truths that should echo across the nation.

You have an impulse, when the day's session is ended, to go out on the street corners and shout to New Yorkers: "Come, fill these benches; listen to the men and women whose truths will keep you out of the tin shacks of Hooverville."

You want to shout, "Gurley Flynn is on the stand, fellow-Americans!"



Wage Board's pay cut order will make "the children suffer" says miner's wife, Mrs. R. Colbert, shown with five of her seven children at her home in Harmarville, Pa.

'Stick till We Win,' Coalminers Say

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

A PRIDE in their union and a confidence in their strength rings through everything the miners in the Allegheny Valley told me on a survey through the mine fields.

The solidarity of these men, whose fathers fought the coal operators and government strike-breakers before them, is an inspiration to the whole labor movement.

And how the miners laugh when anyone asks them whether they'll stick until they get the whole \$1.90 a day raise that their contract with the coal operators provides.

Negro and white miners laugh together. They think such a question is silly.

"Will we stick? Why naturally," a young Negro father replied at the Republic Steel Co.'s mine at Indianola, while his four children made a slim lunch of some canned

spaghetti. There was nothing else to eat; just a very little canned spaghetti, for the family was preparing for a long battle.

THE INDIANOLA MINE has been working only three days a week since the shutdown caused by the steel strike and the 10-day memorial for mine disaster victims. And it was working only part-time before. But this miner, whom we talked to at random, knows why he has to fight.

We won't let the government cut our wages, he explained. Then the Negro miner talked for an hour about what the union has done for himself and his fellow workers.

"A father never used to see his children all week before the union came back in 1933," he explained. "He worked from sunrise to sunset. He brought nothing home on pay day. And the company's coal and iron police ran

the town."

AN OLD white pensioner was getting his copy of the United Mine Workers Journal from the post office in a rural general store near the town of Barking when I approached.

"I've never seen the men so united," he said. "They want the terms of their contract fulfilled."

"You know what they paid me when I started to work as a boy of 10 in 1898?" He asked me. "I'll tell you. They paid me just 50 cents a day. I was 'trapping' (that is opening and closing doors in the mines) 10 hours a day."

HE JOINED the union at the age of 18 and has been in dozens of struggles since. He remembers how the gun thugs attacked the miners' tent colonies in the old days. And he has seen the union win.

Most inspiring of all was an old

Negro miner with a sparkling eye whom I ran into at the town of Kinlock.

"We never got anything without fighting for it," he said. "I remember my first mine boss in Logan County, West Virginia, 43 years ago. He worked with a big '45' by his side. They killed many miners in those days. But the union put an end to that."

And the old miner told how Mother Jones and a daring Negro organizer named Dan Chambers defied the gunmen and built the union in West Virginia. It was torn down later by the gun thugs. And then rebuilt again.

A TALL young grandson stood by the old man's side as he spoke. But the granddaddy wasn't just fighting for the young fellows, he explained.

"Some of the miners were working for as little as \$2.00 a day," he remembered. "We're going to get what they promised."

How N. Y. Times 'Expert' Falsifies Stalin's Writings on Marxism

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

IN the Oct. 4 issue of the "New York Times" Harry Schwartz sets out to "defend" the honor of Karl Marx. The results leave Marx with all the honor he had—and no thanks to Schwartz—but they leave Schwartz with little honor and less reputation for knowledge of political economy.

According to Schwartz the recent contribution by Stalin on political economy is a "rejection" of fundamental Marxist propositions. And Schwartz approaches his assignment with unique equipment: an ignorance of Stalin's latest work which is matched only by his ignorance of Marx. With an air of someone who has discerned a fatal flaw in Stalin's article, or an example of "revisionism," Schwartz writes:

"Premier Stalin explicitly rejects Marx's analysis of labor under capitalism as inappropriate to conditions under communism or socialism. He asserts that Marx analyzed labor working under capitalist conditions to show how workers were exploited and how surplus value was extorted from them so they might have a spiritual weapon for overthrowing capitalism. This analysis, Premier Stalin holds, cannot be retained under socialism, where, Mr. Stalin says, the working class holds power and owns the means of production."

READ that above paragraph as many times as you choose and it can have only one implication: Schwartz thinks Marx says that the exploitation of the worker holds true not only for capitalism but for socialism and communism! Therefore, according to Schwartz, Stalin is "revising" Marx when the Soviet leader shows that under socialism the exploitation of the worker is abolished.

If the working class takes power, and if it takes over the means of production, it can, in the Schwartz version of Marxism, remain true to Marx only by continuing to exploit itself!

Another way of describing the Schwartz interpretation of Marxism is this: Marx taught that the working class is exploited. Therefore the working class must never dare to abolish the distinction between necessary and surplus labor time, must never abolish the extraction of surplus value from the worker, that is, must never abolish the exploitation of the worker, because if it did so it would be refuting the teachings of Karl Marx.

HOW can you possibly explain this Alice in Wonderland type of reasoning? Two explanations are possible: One, that Schwartz thinks his readers are so ignorant that, in order to slander Stalin he can say anything, even if it has no sense, no logic, no relation to the subject under discussion. Or, two, that Schwartz's training as an economics professor in a bourgeois university prevents him from understanding even the simplest principles of political economy.

Now, in the matter above, what was Stalin saying? First, he showed that commodity production can and did continue under socialism. It continued because there are two main forms of socialist property, the state owned and the collective farm owned. The collective farms produce part of their produce for sale on the market, that is, as commodities. However, Stalin points out, the commodity production that exists under socialism is "commodity production without capitalists."

THE REASON Stalin went into that question was that some economists were saying that since commodity production exists other

economic categories usually associated with commodity production also exist, such as labor power as a commodity, necessary and surplus labor time, capital, etc. What these people were doing was confusing commodity production under capitalism with commodity production under socialism. It might be added that Stalin also shows that all commodity production will disappear as the Soviet Union achieves communism.

Schwartz finds still another example of Stalin's alleged "revisionism" immediately following his above quoted paragraph. Schwartz writes:

"On the same ground he (Stalin) rejects Marx's distinction between labor producing material goods and labor engaged in occupations such as military service, health protection, education and the like. Only under capitalism, the Soviet Premier implies, did Marx see the former kind of labor as higher and different from the latter kind. Under socialism, he says, citing one Marxian work to support his view, that all types of labor satisfying the working class's needs are equally indispensable."

OF COURSE Marx was explaining capitalist production when he analyzed the division between necessary and surplus labor time. And what Stalin shows, basing himself entirely on Marx, is that such a distinction cannot be made under socialism. It cannot be made because under socialism when the worker produces goods

that come to him in wages and when he produces for providing teachers, rest homes, defense, etc., he is also producing for himself. His whole labor is necessary labor and of course he is not being exploited.

In the "Critique of the Gotha Program" as Stalin indicates, Marx shows how a larger and larger part of the total social product under a socialist society will go "for the common satisfaction of needs such as schools, health services, etc." Marx adds: "From the outset this part grows considerably in comparison with present-day society and it grows in proportion as the new society develops." That, of course, is exactly what has been happening in the Soviet Union.

A READING of Stalin's new work "The Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" will show why it has been hailed by Marxists all over the world as a most profound contribution to the science of political economy.

Stalin's new work not only illuminates some of the fundamental problems of Marxist economics. It also develops its principles under conditions which Marx and Engels could not of course foresee. Marx and Engels never lived to see socialism. Today the Soviet Communists have not only successfully built a socialist society but are making the gradual transition to communism. Stalin's work is a theoretical guide for that great process.

WASHINGTON IN FRANTIC PARLEYS ON MINE STOPPAGE

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON.—Top Administration officials were negotiating frantically with United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis and Harry M. Moses, operators representative, Friday to end the solid stoppage of 375,000 soft coal miners.

Federated Press learned on good authority that Federal Mediation Chief David L. Cole had conferred privately with Lewis, then

with Moses, and again with Lewis and Moses together. Cole then went to the White House for a huddle with Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman.

It was learned that Lewis will not budge from his demands that the contract calling for the \$1.90 pay increase was negotiated in good faith and must be honored regardless of what government boards decree. He has kept aloof from the WSB as he has from the National Labor Relations Board since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. He holds the Administration got into this pickle and must get itself out.

Well-informed sources close to the Administration said deep concern is felt over political effects of the decision and the strike, and something must be done before the Nov. 4 elections. There was also growing concern about the effect of the decision on labor solidarity. It is known that the adverse ruling drew the AFL, CIO and UMW leaders closer together and that the mine workers played a major role in drafting the bitter unanimous opinion of WSB labor members dissenting from the industry and public member action.

Lewis meanwhile continued his demands on anthracite operators that they agree to the same \$1.90 a day wage increase. Operators said they feared the strike would spread before long to the hard coal fields.

Women Outnumber Men Voters in N. Y.

ALBANY.—Women now outnumber men voters in New York State for the first time.

According to official state registration figures 516,000 more women registered this year than in 1948. There are 23,000 more women than men eligible to vote Nov. 4. There are 3,922,853 women and 3,899,126 men.

The situation is a complete reversal. Four years ago male voters outnumbered the women by 230,952.

The Worker

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DON'T GRASP AT STRAWS

THIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN has been most confusing for the "experts." Even at this late date, these "experts" complain that large numbers of voters are "tight-lipped" about how they plan to vote, and appear not to have made up their minds.

IF THE TWO-PARTY system did not have its hold upon the country, if the press and radio and television and other means of communication were not in the hands of the big business crowd which controls both major parties, many millions would undoubtedly turn to the Progressive Party.

For this party alone has a national ticket which calls for immediate peace in Korea, for a return to a peacetime economy, for economic security, civil and democratic rights.

It is the only one of the three tickets not dominated by the monopoly capitalists.

Most workers, Negroes, small farmers, Jews are deeply and properly disturbed by the Eisenhower-Nixon Republican ticket, with its overtones of McCarthyism, spreading war, white supremacy alliances and hostility toward labor. And, remembering the Roosevelt period of the Democratic Party and the coalition of workers, Negro people and farmers which won many concessions, they grasp at the Stevenson straw.

Others, seeing the Democratic Party today as it really is—a Party of war and red-baiting—even grasp at the "peace" demagoguery of Eisenhower who, on the same day, calls for bringing the American boys home from Korea and spreading the war to China.

Because a vote for neither answers the needs of America, people are so unhappy and uncertain. A vote for the Progressive Party alone will register effectively the demand for peace, and will place that party in a position to give effective leadership in the fight for peace.

In addition to voting, the demand for peace can be registered now, in the final days of the campaign, by a demand upon the two major party presidential candidates, as well as upon all local candidates, that they speak up now for a cease-fire in Korea with outstanding issues to be negotiated afterward.

This movement for peace, undertaken while the UN is debating the Korean question, can have profound effects both upon the election campaign and upon the course of events. It must continue after elections, as well, regardless of who is elected.

NEW YORKERS CAN AND MUST ALSO register their desire for peace, civil rights and liberty and economic security in other ways, too.

They can assist in the reelection of State Senator William A. Bianchi, whose militant battles to save and expand unemployment insurance, for decent rent control, for an end to jimmie in housing, for a people's tax program, for expanded education funds have been the highlights of the State Legislature for the past two years.

They can send his American Labor Party running mate, Manuel Medina of the 14th Assembly District in Manhattan, to the Assembly as an outstanding spokesman for labor, the Puerto Rican and Negro people of his district.

They can help break through the lily-white traditions of the New York State Senate by electing a Negro state senatorial nominee on the Democratic ticket, Julius A. Archibald of the 21st district in Manhattan. And they can advance the battle for Negro representation by sending the first Negro to Congress from Brooklyn, George W. Thomas, as well as rolling up large votes for Negro candidates in Queens, Bronx, Nassau County, upstate and other parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

And, extremely important, they can deal a severe blow to the McCarthyites and McCarrans, the witchhunters and red-baiters who would take us down the path to fascism by registering large votes for former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist leader, in Harlem's 11th A.D., and Simon W. Gerson, New York Communist leader, in the 13th congressional district in Brooklyn. Both of these men have been persecuted under the notorious thought-control Smith Act. A big vote for them will be a powerful blow against this Act and the persecutions under it, persecutions which aim to spread terror and intimidation throughout the land. Roll up the vote for them, and for candidates of the American Labor Party throughout the state and city.

Labor

(Continued from Page 4)
anything particularly special that he represents.

REUTHER wrote a letter to Stevenson, according to the press here, and urged him to come down to earth and stop talking over the heads of the workers. The contents were not made public, but William Wyatt, Stevenson's campaign manager, told newsmen his candidate "doesn't talk over the heads of the people." While we don't know of Stevenson's reply to Reuther, some days later he delivered his rabid anti-Communist speech before a Detroit rally. This was the speech in which heaped McCarthy and McCarran and promised an even stronger loyalty oath if elected.

That speech left many of Stevenson's labor supporters here in a glum state because it is well known that Detroit's workers go less for red-baiting than the workers of any of the major cities.

NOR DID the enthusiasm rise

any higher for Stevenson last Sunday when I was in Detroit and headlines told of the mine strike because Truman's Wage Stabilization Board shaved down the raise they won from the coal operators. Some Democratic campaign workers openly expressed their disgust over what they called the "stupidity."

Another weakness in the campaign which is evidently a reflection of the low level of activity generally, is the insufficient vigor behind the Progressive Party campaign in the areas I visited. Under the circumstances already described the Progressive Party is the only force that raises the peace issue and takes up civil rights and civil liberties in an emphatic manner. To the extent that there is vigor behind the Progressive Party campaign so we also see some attention to those issues in other quarters.

In being ruled off the ballot in the key states of Ohio and Illinois, the Progressive Party was very much handicapped in its role in the campaign. In those states it is appealing for write-in votes as expressions for peace.

BUT MANY of the trade union forces in the pro-Progressive Party camp have taken the fact that the party isn't on the ballot to mean they have no campaign to worry about. This has had the sad consequences of practically immobilizing the more progressive-led union forces, especially in Chicago, as far as the election campaign is concerned. Sight is lost of the fact that the Progressive Party seeks not only votes, but to influence voters generally upon issues and to defeat some of the outstanding Congressional reactionaries.

The situation is a little better in Detroit. The Progressive Party there had a fine mass meeting, attended by more than 1,000 people, mainly active auto union members, when I was there, with Vincent Hallinan and Paul Robeson speakers. The Progressive Party has also scheduled a TV show and has had a regular weekly radio program in several Michigan cities. But its work is still far short of what it takes to arouse Detroit workers on the key issues to an extent that even the organizations backing Stevenson would demand a more clearly expressed and more satisfactory position on issues from the candidates they endorsed before they go to the polls.

SUNDAY FORUM Presents
"HOW MUSIC EXPRESSES IDEAS"
(A discussion of realism in music)
Speakers:
Sidney Finkelstein
Lucy Brown
Chairman:
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Illustrations by Lucy Brown at the piano
Sunday, October 26
At 8:00 P.M.
Refreshments — Contr. \$1.00
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Bronx Pre-Election Dance
SAT., NOV. 1 — 8:30 p.m.
673 ALLERTON AVE.
Continuous Dancing
Murray Conway Band
Folk and Square Dance Leaders
Contribution \$1.25 (tax incl.)

DINNER
LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO AL LANNON
Yugoslav Hall
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon
Tickets, at \$2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones
799 Broadway — Room 537

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 3)
her the contents of the letter, but warned the defense to offer its best evidence first, and stated he was inclined to limit the documentary proof.

The Dennis letter, which Miss Flynn testified accurately represented Party policy, said the American Party is an "independent organization, working out its own decisions," a party of the working class which "owes its allegiance to the sovereign power of the people of the United States."

KEY QUESTION

The "important question," the letter said, was not whether policies of the Party coincided in most instances with the program of the Soviet party.

"What is important, what is basic, is whether the policies advocated are for the benefit of the American people."

The letter pointed out that Parnell Thomas would condemn as "foreign agents" all who approved the Roosevelt policy of friendship with the Soviet Union.

The judge refused an offer of the defense lawyer to pass among the jury a copy of a four-page leaflet containing the text of the Dennis letter.

Miss Flynn continued her attack on the "conspiracy" charge. She testified how in the spring of 1947 the party launched a successful financial drive for \$250,000 for a public campaign over the radio and in the press of the nation.

She told how full page ads were placed in commercial papers throughout the land setting forth the program of the party. One of these ads, published in the Herald Tribune and containing the text of Dennis' statement to the House Un-American Activities Committee opposing the Rankin Bill to outlaw the party, was read to the jury.

Also read to the jury was an ad in the New Republic containing a statement by Miss Flynn.

"We are not advocates of force and violence," said Miss Flynn's statement in the magazine. "We are not out to overthrow the government."

Miss Flynn said at that time she was treasurer of the Committee to Uphold Constitutional Rights of Communists.

Defendant Albert Lannon entered a hospital Friday for a physical examination. An affidavit by his physician to the court said he was suffering from gastric ulcers and would perhaps require surgery.

Judge Dimock said if Lannon is unable to be in court, the judge added, his attorney would be required to waive his right to appear or present "sufficient medical evidence" to account for his absence. The original medical affidavit presented to the court by Dr. Louis Finger, Lannon's physician, was "not sufficient," the judge said.

STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

TOKYO (ALN).—The labor ministry announced it would not invoke its emergency powers to bring nationwide power and coal strikes to an early settlement. The 120,000-member All-Japan Electric Industry Workers (DENSAN) has been on a series of strikes for higher wages since Sept. 24. The 270,000-member National Federation of Coal Mine Workers Union (TANRO) went on a 48-hour strike for better pay.

Home Won

(Continued From Page 3)

son Avenue and 177th St.

PLANNED SIT-IN
This victory followed a warning that the family would be forced to sit-in at the Welfare Center if it had no place to go.

The militant protest also prevented the Welfare Department from further splitting up the Negron family. Although their oldest child, Felix, Jr., 7½, has been forced to live elsewhere because there was no room at the Prospect Avenue place, the relief authorities heartlessly demanded another child be separated before the Negrons could get a new home. The family also includes Negron's wife, Genevieve, and son, George, six.

The Negrons' new home on Davidson Avenue, while registering a victory over the original intent of the relief authorities to ignore their needs, was described as a terrible example of the shameful treatment of Puerto Ricans by landlords and the city.

Divided up into "cubicle" sized furnished rooms, with space just enough for beds and no room to eat or sit, the building is crowded with eight families, about 40 individuals, who must use one bathroom and one tub. People must sleep in shifts. This is the kind of "home" recommended by the Welfare Department.

Negron was not given even a dime for food by the Welfare authorities. He told ALP leaders: "I might have killed myself if you people hadn't come."

Mrs. Negron earlier had fainted from shock and weakness in the

Prospect Avenue cellar in which her belongings had been stored. In that same cellar, incidentally, another Puerto Rican family has been forced to live, without light or air.

Members of the delegation who pressed the Negrons' case at the Welfare Center were Mrs. Marcial; Herbert Randall, ALP candidate for Assembly, 7th A.D.; Mrs. Beatrice DeMairia, tenants' leader and Abe Weisburd, campaign manager for Howard Fast, ALP candidate for Congress, 23rd C.D.

Admit New Violation of Truce Talk Zone

Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators admitted Friday that its artillery had violated the neutral truce talks zone at Panmunjom, Korea, it was reported in press association dispatches from the area. At the same time, the Korean-Chinese truce team accused Gen. Clark's forces of a new violation.

In a meeting with Korean-Chinese liaison officers, Clark's team said it "regretted" that shell fragments from one of its guns fell inside the Panmunjom neutral area Monday. North Korean Col. Chang Chun then charged military planes "intruded into the air above the conference site area" on Wednesday.

Chang asked Clark's negotiators to make sure that "similar incidents will not recur."

The admission on the shell fragments was made by Col. Charles W. McCarthy in a note handed to the Korean officer.

The armistice talks are in indefinite recess called by Clark's negotiators.



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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Our Town" a great film of the Pulitzer Prize. Friday and Saturday 2 showings 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

STOP THE McCarran witchhunt. Come to Student Freedom Frolic Dance to Milton Larkin and his All Stars. (6 pc. band) Saturday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Yugoslav Hall, 465 W. 41 St. Adm. \$1.25 incl. tax. Auspices N. Y. Student Division LYL.

INFORMAL BANG UP election party, honoring our local candidates Molly Talentine and Louise DiMassimo. Folk Dancing. ALP 168 Thompson St. (nr. Houston). Sat., Oct. 25, 8:15 Till? Contr. 75c.

STUDIO PARTY and Variety Show: Social and Calypsa dancing. Sat., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. sharp. 111 W. 88 St. Contr. 75c.

TESTIMONIAL PARTY for Sol Tishler, candidate for 4th AD. Come, meet your old friends and make new ones. Entertainment. Peoples Artists and others. Sat., Oct. 25 at 8:30 p.m. IWO Hall, 98 Clinton St. near Delancey St. Second floor. Donation \$1.

Bronx
HALLOWEEN FOR Ballman Party. Butch Hallinan—Guest of Honor. Saturday 2-8 p.m. at 3224 Bainbridge Ave. Bronx.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Our Town" a great film of the Pulitzer Prize. Friday

and Saturday 2 showings 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "How Music Expresses Ideas," a discussion of realism in music. Speakers: Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown, and Chairman Howard Selsam. Also illustrations by Lucy Brown at the piano on Sunday, Oct. 25 at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Contribution \$1 (1/2 price to Jefferson School students) Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16 St.). WA 9-1609.

IS CIVIL RIGHTS BEING USED as a political football? Carl D. Lawrence, prominent journalist and Michael B. Atkin, labor attorney. Discussion. Refreshments. ALP 220 W. 80 St. (E'way) 8:30. Subs. 50c. Proceeding the forum, spaghetti dinner served 4 to 8 p.m. 99c.

Coming

COMING! COMING! COMING! A bright and sparkling children's party to celebrate the Soviet Union's 25th anniversary. There will be Soviet movies, exhibits, singing, refreshments and a lecture for parents. Hold open the date: Sat., Nov. 8, at 2 p.m. at the Jefferson School for Social Science, cor. 16th St. and Avenue of the Americas. **BE ON HAND** to pay tribute to the first Negro woman candidate for Vice President. Eulanda Goode Robeson, Alice Childress, Frank Lopez, Benish Richardson will help to welcome and entertain you at a cocktail party to honor Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125 St. on Wednesday, Oct. 28th 3-5 p.m. (You can come after work and still hear the whole program) Sub \$2. Sponsored by the Harlem Campaign Committee of the American Labor Party. **TRY TRYING TO DO** this week is to enroll in one of the fine courses offered this fall at the Frederick Douglass School. Registration Monday, through Thursday 7-9:30 p.m. at the school, 124 W 124 St (nr. Lenox) Catalog available. Classes begin Nov. 1953.

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N. Y. Office: At 5-1000
Open all year around

Rally for Fast Saturday to Hear Furriers' Leaders

Ben Gold, international president and other top leaders of the Fur & Leather Workers will speak for the election of Howard Fast to Congress from the Bronx 23rd C.D., this Saturday 8:30 a.m. at ALP headquarters, 1723 Boston Road. The meeting was shifted from Herman Ridder H. S., because the Board of Education refused to grant Fast the permission to speak there.

The Independent Citizens Committee for the Election of Howard Fast accused Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and the Board of "illegal interference in an election campaign for public office."

Speakers at the meeting will be Ben Gold, Joseph Winogradsky, acting manager, Furriers Joint Council; Sam Burt, manager, Furriers Joint Board; Fast, and Daniel Sheppard, fur worker and ALP candidate for State Senate. Entertainment will be provided.

Gerson on WQXR Saturday, 7:05 P.M.

Simon W. Gerson, candidate of the People's Rights Party for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th C.D., will broadcast this Saturday evening, 7:05 p.m. to 7:20 p.m., over WQXR on "McCarthyism and Pre-Election Politics."

Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
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Argue Appeal Of Teacher Fired in Penna.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24. — The state law under which Miss Dorothy Albert, English teacher in the Taylor Alderdice High School, was fired as a Communist two years ago, is unconstitutional, Attorney Osmond K. Fraenkel, representing the American Civil Liberties Union of New York, declared in arguing her appeal before the State Supreme Court here.

Miss Albert was among the several hundred persons in this area whom the notorious stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic "identified" as Communists two and a half years ago.

Fraenkel argued that the law is void "because it permits dismissal for mere membership without requiring proof of prior knowledge that the organization advocated overthrow of government by force and violence."

Justice Horace Stern, presiding in the absence of Chief Justice John B. Drew snapped out:

"That the Communist Party is dedicated to the overthrow of the U. S. Government is so well known, you don't have to prove it," he shot back.

"We may believe that," Fraenkel responded, "but the verdict of history may be against us."

Attorney Harry A. Levitan, representing two locals of the New York City Teachers Union contended that "the only tests of a teacher's fitness are professional competence and classroom performance." Neither of these were questioned in the dismissal.

Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who instigated the prosecutions of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolson under the state sedition law, refused to disqualify himself, although he has publicly demanded that all Communists be jailed or deported.

The court granted permission to the local CRC to file a brief supporting Miss Albert's demand for reinstatement.

Street Rally to Hear Hallinan At Astor Place

An outdoor rally will be held Monday at noon at Broadway and Astor Pl. to hear Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Hear Vincent Hallinan, Monday, at the Garden.

B'klyn Forum

(Continued from Page 1)

that American forces are seeking to "democratize Western Germany" drew loud snickers. Red faced and angry, Gittle-son then went on into a frenzied attack on the Soviet Union. He said, "We don't meet with the Russians because we don't trust them, regardless of what you or anyone else may think," and added, "We won't take our troops out of Korea—we're not so stupid, thank God."

His warmongering brought sharp reactions from the audience. A veteran rose to say, "I've seen war, I know its horrors. I suggest that Mr. Gittle-son go to Korea and get a taste of it."

The same man asked Gittle-son: "We've settled 62 of 63 points of differences in Korea. Why can't we settle the sixty-third?"

An elderly woman asked Gittle-son: "Why haven't the Democrats accepted the Soviet plan to abolish atomic weapons and for a controlled inspection of atomic production?"

A young man who said that "you can't just toss off the Soviet plan for peace like that"—referring to Gittle-son's angry remark that "we can't trust the Russians"—added: "I saw the horror of Coventry. In Korea American troops are using napalm bombs, wiping out whole cities and killing millions of Asians. This is worse than Coventry, worse than anything the Nazis ever used in Europe. Is it civilized? Can't we stop this killing and sit down with the Chinese and Koreans and talk it over?"

To all these queries, Gittle-son, considered by State Democrats as the ablest debater in Albany and the "intellectual" of the party, either was non-plussed and could offer no satisfactory answer, indulging in McCarthyism and anti-Soviet tirades or insulted the intelligence of his audience with such comments as, "I don't know the real answer—maybe it's because Democracy is just too stupid to solve the problem."

A woman asked both Gittle-son and Albright after Lamont finished speaking, why "is it so difficult for you gentlemen to understand or accept Mr. Lamont's position on peace? It makes so much sense. Is it because you don't want to or your party won't let you?"

Gittle-son and Albright offered only self-conscious grins as their response.

Classified Ads

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

APARTMENT to share with young man. \$30 month. Call all week 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. OR 7-0884.

WIDOW with large apt. will rent 2 rooms plus kitchen. Tremont vicinity. \$40 month. Call DA 8-9829 mornings and evenings.

TWO rooms, no cooking. Big bedroom furnished, small parlor. Separate entrance. Call BU 2-6070.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC BLANKET — full size — \$39.95. value \$50. \$24.95 — 3 yr. guarantee on mechanical control. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 2-7019.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. \$50 weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 354 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

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CALL Mycynth 8-7087 for sofa, reupholstered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Guaranteed attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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TRUCKS & EQUIPMENT Moving and Packing Service city, beach and country. UN 3-7915 and UN 4-7997.

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EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. Merged Van, trucking rates, prompt, efficient and experienced service. LU 8-2844.

Marty Suspended From Politburo By French CP

PARIS.—Andre Marty has been suspended from the Communist Party Political Bureau for failing satisfactorily to analyze his political errors.

A communique in the newspaper "L'Humanite" reported that the Political Bureau met Thursday and unanimously decided on the suspension after studying a letter from Marty. Marty, the communique added, failed to justify the "political errors" charged to him.

The Political Bureau also studied the self-criticism submitted by Charles Tillon, who was dropped from the Political Bureau last month. Tillon's report was found "insufficient" and he was requested to make "honest and sincere self-criticism," L'Humanite reported.

Tillon and Marty were accused last month of resisting the decisions of the Communist Party's Central Committee regarding building a peace movement.

Merchandise Speeded for Labor Bazaar

Committees for this year's annual Labor Bazaar have been formed among furriers, shoe, furniture, millinery, pocketbook, drug, electrical, and ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing workers. Dorothy Epstein, bazaar manager, announced yesterday.

Proceeds from the Bazaar, which will be held in the St. Nicholas Arena, Dec. 11 to 14, will go to fight all forms of discrimination.

The Bazaar office and warehouse, prone, GR 7-8964, 1 East 4th St. is open Monday through Friday, for contributions.

Sees First Step to Outlaw Progressives

"The first step has been taken toward a sweeping outlawry of all organizations fighting for peace, better economic conditions, civil liberties, equality for the Negro people, and the rights of minorities and foreign-born," Aubrey Grossman, national organization secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said yesterday on the decision of the two-member panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board to declare the Communist Party subversive.

The Attorney-General has listed as "subversive" 135 organizations devoted to the people's welfare, Grossman pointed out.

Davis Backer Lead Harlem House Hunt

A busload of Harlem tenants, representing 1,200 families facing evictions to make way for a high-rent project, will conduct a house hunt today (Saturday) as part of their fight for living space.

The tenants, led by a group of supporters of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in the 34th Election District of the 11th A.D., will depart from 133 St. and Fifth Ave. at 1:30 p.m. They plan to view the sites of 8,000 housing units recently closed by city authorities and report their findings to their neighbors before placing demands before city housing authorities.

Between 3 and 4,000 persons, living between 132 and 134 Sts., from Lenox to Fifth Avenues, are affected by the Planning Commission's o.k. of a new phony "slum clearance" project.

Greatest Sale

IMPORTED LINENS

at the

STANLEY THEATRE

586 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C. a tremendous sale on imported linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium at the lowest prices, a wide selection of table cloths, sets, dish towels and pillow cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10 percent reduction on all items

BUY!



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Register This Week!

for classes at the

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL

(Harlem's School for Freedom)

Some of the FALL TERM COURSES:

The Negro People and the World Today

Major Problems of U.S. Life; Their Cause and Solution

U. S. Past and Present (For teen-agers 13-15 years)

The Poetry of the Negro People

Conversational Spanish (Beginners and Advanced)

and several others

Register evenings Monday through Thursday 7:00-9:30 P.M.



REGISTRATION ON NOW

Classes Begin Monday, Nov. 10

For Catalog Write:

Frederick Douglass Education Center

124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)

New York 27, N. Y. — UNIVERSITY 5-7820

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST-MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—3 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Unionists to Attend Save Rosenbergs Rally

A POLL of literally hundreds of workers in the garment area, during a distribution of leaflets calling on the mto attend an Oct. 29 after work meeting at Union Square, revealed a deepening anger at the refusal of the Supreme Court to hear the Rosenberg appeal against

their death sentences, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said.

The lunch-hour poll took the form of two simple questions: "How do you feel about the Rosenberg death sentence?" and "Will you attend the Union Square

meeting on Oct. 29 called to appeal to President Truman for clemency?"

One middle-aged garment worker summed up his feelings by saying: "It's always open season on Rosenbergs." He said that he had been asked by several of his fellow workers to attend the Union Square meeting, and would probably do so.

A young fur worker said that he would attend the meeting if the questioner really believed that the "government listens to people these days."

A clerk in a ribbon house, a refugee who had escaped one of the Hitler death camps, pointed to the tattooed number on his arm and said bitterly "They're free today, those who put the number

here. And Ise Koch, she gets mercy. I don't know if the Rosenbergs are innocent or guilty. But if they did Hitler's work instead of Stalin's, they wouldn't get any death sentence, believe me. Yes, why shouldn't I come down to Union Square."

The Union Square meeting will address a plea to President Truman urging that he grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs.

MADISON

1952 ALP ELECTION RALLY

FOR PEACE & CIVIL RIGHTS NOW!

SQUARE

Vincent **HALLINAN** Progressive Party candidate for President of the U.S.

Charlotte A. **BASS** Progressive Party candidate for Vice Pres. of the U.S.

Corliss **LAMONT** Amer. Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senate

GARDEN

DR. W.E.B. **DUBOIS** PAUL **ROBESON** MANILA **MORRIS**
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vote straight ROW D American Labor Party

Tickets: \$3.60, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20, 60c

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MON. OCT. 27 7:30 P.M.

The Bronx proudly presents

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ALP Candidate for Vice President

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 8 P.M.

Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd.
(Near 163rd Street)

Greet these friends of Peace

PAUL ROBESON - SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS

HOWARD FAST - VITO MARCANTONIO

Entertainment

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UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 2)

of the General Assembly since the United States launched its aggression against the Korean people. Unfortunately, the United Nations has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of that policy of the United States. Having illegally obtained the blessing of this organization, the United States has thwarted every measure designed to bring the conflict to an end, and, at the sixth session of the General Assembly, even blocked a discussion of the Korean question altogether. What is more, having drawn a number of states into direct military operations and having taken advantage of their armed forces while at the same time retaining full command, the United States deliberately and persistently endeavored to widen the conflict to direct it mainly against the People's Republic of China."

THE POLISH delegate then declared the United States Government "has even turned a deaf ear to the increasing losses in American ranks, where the casualty list is steadily growing. The Government of the United States has turned a deaf ear to the fact that many thousands of young Americans are giving their lives in an unjust war." He called attention to the "brutal destruction" of the Korean country, the "particularly shameful chapter" inscribed by the United States treatment of war prisoners. He then proposed inclusion for adoption:

"1. The General Assembly, considering that the war in Korea has already entered its third year and has caused untold suffering and misery, recommends to the parties engaged in the war in Korea:

"(a) the immediate cessation by the parties of military operations on land, at sea and in the air;

"(b) the return of all prisoners of war to their homeland, in accordance with international standards;

"(c) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops, including the Chinese volunteer units, within a period of from two to three months, and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on the principle of unification of Korea, this unification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves under the supervision of a commission, with the participation of the parties immediately interested and of other states, including the states which have not taken part in the war in Korea."

POLAND'S resolution on Korea was part of a group of proposals submitted to avert the threat of a new war. Another proposal called for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Five Big Powers within one year, immediate unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons

and other weapons of mass destruction and establishment of strict international control over the observance of this decision, and an international disarmament conference as soon as possible. A third proposal would have the UN declare participation in the North Atlantic bloc incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

THE SOVIET UNION on the following day supported the Polish position.

Soviet Foreign Minister and delegation chief Andrei Vishinsky also recited facts cited in United States sources to show the U. S. Government foreign policy as one preparing a third world war. In urging the Assembly to adopt the Polish proposal, he warned that the "lessons of the Korean war must not and cannot be allowed to be in vain. This war has shown what sacrifices must be paid by the people. And the American people will certainly not be spared if the warmongers in the United States succeed in unleashing a new war for their predatory interests." He emphasized that the U. S. negotiators at Panmunjom had ignored a new Korean-Chinese proposal, involving Red Cross intervention in the prisoner issue, when they abruptly broke off the talks.

VISHINSKY also stressed the importance of a Five Power Pact of Peace. He called for the recognition of People's China "if the United Nations cherishes its name, its authority, its prestige and its significance"; pointed out "the U.S. is the one more or less influential country in the world which so far has failed to ratify or accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of bacterial weapons." He charged that the Disarmament Commission of the UN was not interested in providing a genuinely comprehensive program for disarmament.

Vishinsky also dwelt in length on the U. S. billionaires' interest

in prolonging the Korean war and extending it.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S second to the Polish proposal was made by Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova-Cakrtov. She, too, singled out the ruling circles of the United States as having chosen, "instead of peaceful cooperation among nations, the path of preparations for a new world war."

Music Forum at Jefferson School

The question of realism in music will be discussed and illustrated at the Jefferson School's forum on "How Music Expresses Ideas" this Sunday evening (Oct. 26) at 8 p.m.

Speakers include Sidney Finkelstein, author of "How Music Expresses Ideas" and other Marxist books on the arts, and Lucy Brown, concert pianist and people's artist. Miss Brown will also give piano illustrations of ideas in music.

Miss Brown and Mr. Finkelstein are both teachers at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas. Admission to the Sunday evening forum, including refreshments, is \$1.

Reception Sunday To Prof. Burgum

Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, teacher of English for 28 years at New York University, who was suspended by the university Chancellor for refusal to answer questions of a McCarran subcommittee, will be honored at a reception Sunday afternoon at the Manhattan Tower Hotel, Broadway and 76th St.

The reception is being given by the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Reservations may be made by calling ASP, MUrray Hill 7-2161.

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THE GRAND CONCERT
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Will join with the
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A PRE-ELECTION
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Allan Tresser and His Orchestra — Outstanding Entertainment
With BOPE FOYE, LES PINES and IRVING SILVERMAN
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SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

"Appeal-to-the-President" Meeting

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 29

UNION SQUARE

After Work
4:30 - 7 P.M.